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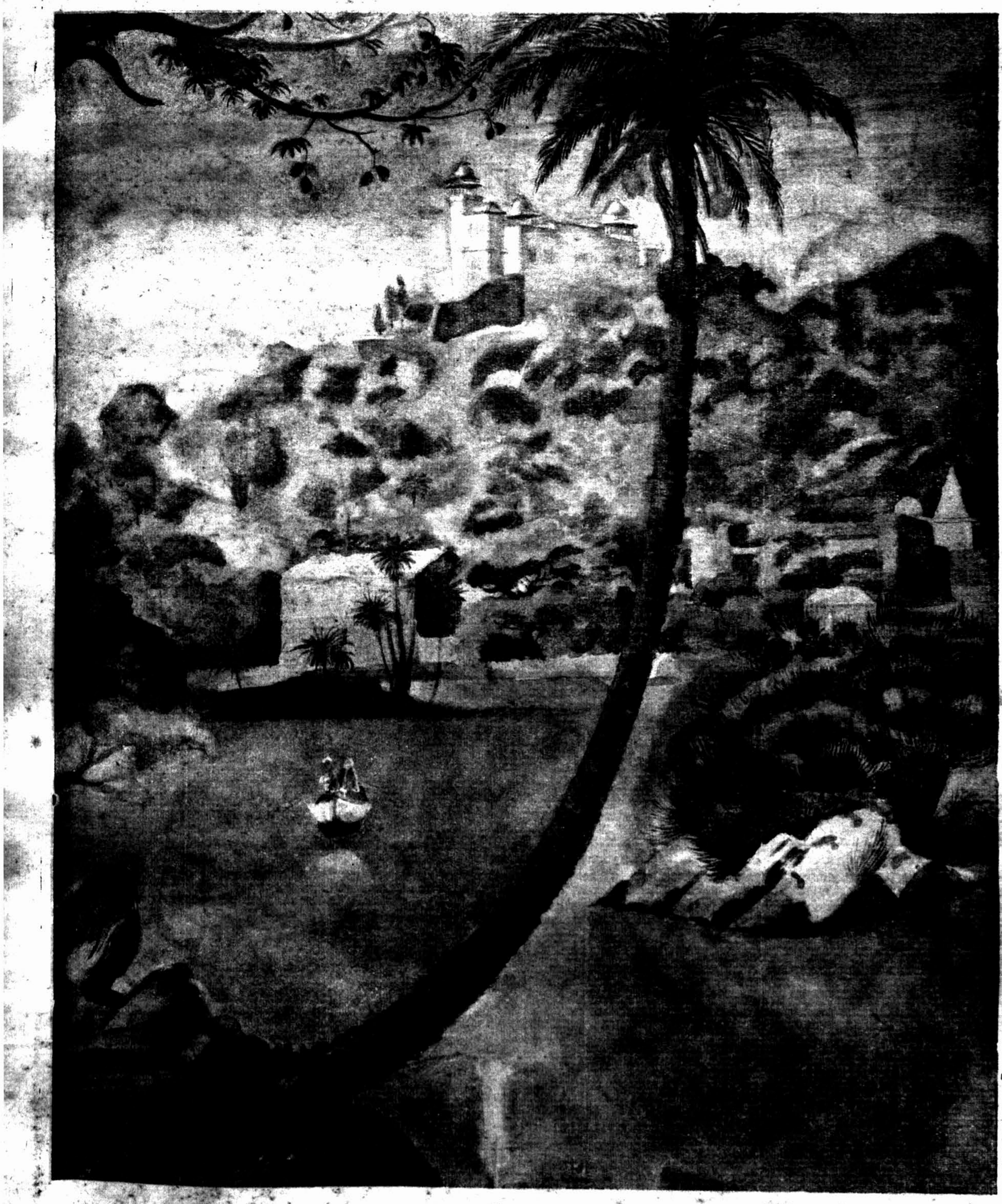
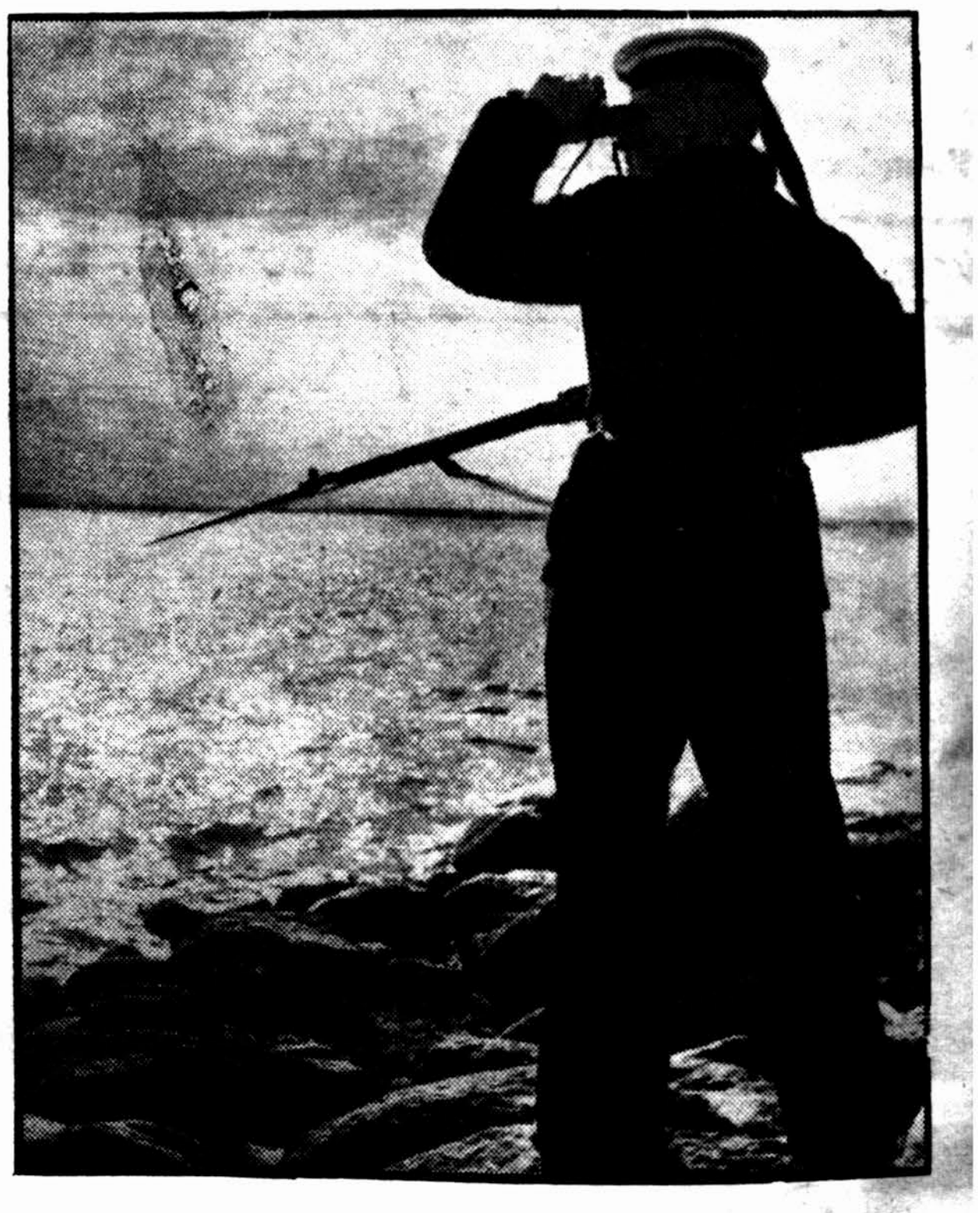


—*Kalarth*

DISEASE OF DESTINY

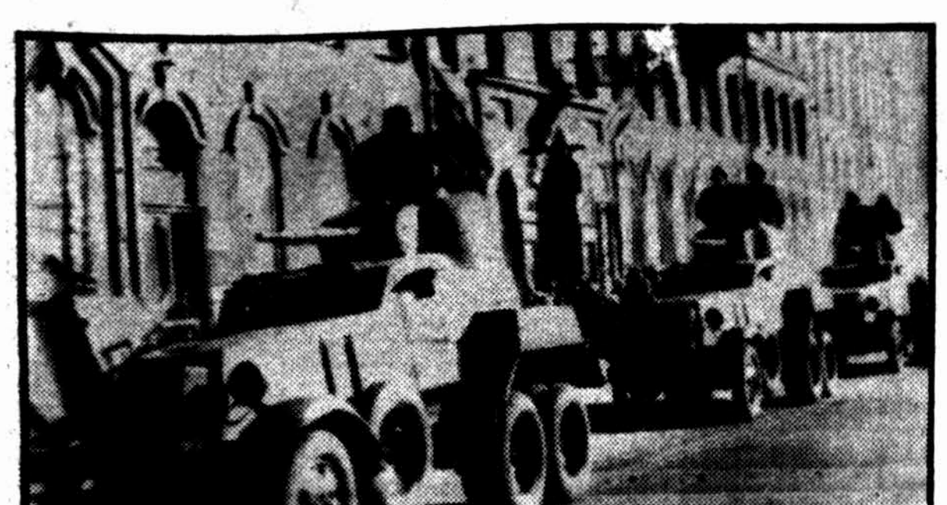
EPIC RESISTANCE OF RUSSIA

A Soviet woman fighter in Soviet Army uniform after being taken prisoner with other Soviet soldiers by the Finns in the Battle of Sordavala.



A Soviet naval guard keeping a sharp look-out on one of the Soviet coast lines.

These two photos were taken by a German cameraman attached to an army unit and were used as propaganda pictures. The woman on the left is a captured Soviet airwoman in a German prison camp with male captives in the background. The picture on the right shows two Ukrainian peasants crouching in a dug-out as German death and destruction spreads around their country. Note the hostile glare of the woman for the cameraman.



A column of armoured cars passing through Leningrad on the way to the front. Note the people walking about on the pavement to the left:

A radio picture just received, which was transmitted direct from Moscow to London, showing a fast moving torpedo-boat of the Russian Navy on patrol in Soviet waters.

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BOMBAY: MARCH 29, 1942

DISEASE OF DESTINY

How Typhus Has Made World History

By D. G. JOHNSTON

TYPHUS fever has broken out amongst German troops in Russia. The ultra-microscopic filter-passing virus which has taken greater toll of soldiers in the past than bullets, raised numerous sieges, destroyed armies and saved others from destruction may have decided to write another chapter of history.

Time alone will show whether the outbreak can be confined or whether, as in the past, General Typhus will join General Winter in destroying an army.

This article is unlikely to be read by Hitler. In the faint hope that he may see it, I recommend him to read the comments of de Kerckhove, the historian, on Napoleon's campaign in Russia in 1812. De Kerckhove's study led him to the theory that Napoleon might have succeeded if he had not been so greedy and so determined on reaching Moscow, an error which led him to outrun his sanitary control.

Typhus, not less than winter and scorched earth reduced the Grand Army of half-a-million to a handful of stricken men. The army met typhus as soon as it entered Lithuania. The infection came from the huts of the impoverished people. The result was the army had to camp in the open, not a serious matter during the advance but a deadly one during the retreat. General Typhus drove the soldiers into the arms of General Winter who forced them back to General Typhus.

Heavy Toll

No records of the exact number who perished by typhus were preserved. The number of sick at Ostowo in July 1812 during the advance was already 80,000. The disease travelled with the army. Soldiers huddled together for warmth in burning Moscow spread the infection. They left hundreds dead and dying on the way back in Smolensk. Then every village collected remnants of the army. By the time it reached Vilna, there were 25,000 sick.

Professor Zinssek, the historian of typhus, points out an interesting sequel Napoleon raised new armies of young men. They were ripe for epidemics, not immunised against the plagues of Europe like old soldiers The result was that of the 500,000 armies raised in 1813, 219,000 fell victims to disease before they ever went into battle!

There was good reason why Napoleon's armies, comparatively immune to typhus in western Europe, should fall victims to it in Poland and Russia. Typhus probably came to Europe from the Near East towards the end of the Middle Ages. It ravaged all Europe at different times, but Central Europe and Russia became its best homes and it has been endemic there for centuries. Poverty and cold provided the conditions it required. When great armies take the field for prolonged struggle in these regions, the chances are in favour of an epidemic.

In Last War

Because we think of wars in terms of battles and the clash of armies, we overlook the fact that typhus has settled more wars than bullets and bayonets. In a sense it settled the Great War, for in 1915, Germany and Austria had Serbia at their mercy and could have advanced through the Balkans to the Mediterranean—but for typhus.

Whether the Serbians gave typhus to the Austrians or vice versa is uncertain But early in 1915, it ravaged both armies. The first big epidemic was amongst Austrian prisoners-of-war. 30,000 died in a few months. It spread to the Serbian army. Cases occurred at the peak at the rate of 2,500 a day and the mortality soared to 60 per cent. instead of the average 18 per cent.

Typhus requires careful nursing. Serbia was short of doctors, nurses and medical supplies. Every doctor with the army eventually caught it. More than 125 died of it. The army was decimated—but Austria could not take advantage of it.

One In Ten Fatal!

Tremendous as was this epidemic, it was trivial compared to that which ravaged Russia almost continuously from 1917 to 1921. It is estimated that during those years there were 30,000,000 cases, one in ten of them fatal. There were epidemics in Poland and other parts of Central Europe. They came as a shock to those who thought because typhus had played no major part in the major European wars from 1860 onwards, this centuries old enemy of all armies had been defeated.

From the hundreds of instances of wars being settled by typhus, it is only possible to quote a few. But for the typhus that ravaged his army at Oxford, King Charles I might have decided to march on London and the whole course of the Civil War would have been changed. More than once German armies marching eastwards across Europe have been halted by typhus

The toll of the disease in Hungary was such that it became known as the Hungarian disease." The Hungarian armies were comparatively immune through long contact. The classic instance was in 1632 when Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein were preparing to battle in Bavaria. Typhus killed off so many soldiers in both armies that they never came to battle and marched away from each other!

Due To Poverty

Typhus has raised more sieges than relieving armies Zinssek quotes the case of the siege of Naples in 1528. The besieged were in a hopeless position and preparing to surrender when typhus struck the besieging French, reducing them from 30,000 to 5,000 in a month This remnant was cut to pieces. The relief of Naples by General Typhus resulted in Spain, not France, becoming the major power of Europe through the 16th century with consequences that varied from the Spanish Armada to—centuries later—the Americans taking the Philippines!

It was only just over 30 years ago that the true method by which typhus is transferred between man and man by the louse was discovered. There is no method of immunisation or cure of the disease which is marked by a tremendous headache at starting and a characteristic rash of spots. It is essentially a disease of overcrowding and poverty and fortunately in normal conditions, epidemics can be kept within bounds. But war in areas where it is endemic produces excellent conditions for epidemics, especially when it is cold.

Gaol Fever

Many of the "plagues" and pestilences of the past have been now identified as typhus fever. It was "ship fever", hospital fever and gaol fever. As gaol fever, it carried off judges, juries and criminals alike during the famous "Black Assizes."

One of the most remarkable was that at Oxford in 1577 when a political trial attracted large crowds from the University Two judges, the sheriffs, all the Grand Jury but two and five hundred others in court perished The prisoner in this instance escaped with the loss of his ears for what we should to-day call subversive talk. The last big prison outbreak in England was in 1750, but the disease remained serious in Ireland much later

The nosegay of flowers and medical herbs still presented to judges at the Old Bailey is a tradition handed down from the days when prisoners brought "gaol fever" into court with them. A cynic has pointed out that the judges could never have caught the disease unless they had been lousy, but that condition was, until the end of the 18th century, considered quite normal even for the wealthy as readers of Mr Pepys will know.

SONGS OF FREEDOM

La Marseillaise

Ye sons of France, awake to glory,
Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise,
Your children, wives, and grandsires heary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on, march on! all hearts resolv'd
On victory or death.

Now, now the danger is scowling
Which treacherous kings, confederate, raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And, lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms, etc.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they goad us—
Like gods would bid their slaves adore—
But man is man—and who is more?
Then, shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms, etc.

O Liberty! can man resign thee!
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield—
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing,
To arms, etc.

(From "National Anthems and Other Songs of Freedom", edited by Mr. R. K. Prabhu, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay).

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BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE BLITZ

No Private Life Allowed

Sons And Daughters Of Nippon Surrender Their Minds & Souls To The Emperor

By KAMALADEVI

One of the first moves in the formulation of the new scheme of things in Japan was the termination of all private organisations either by direct or indirect pressure and the creation of Government controlled bodies. In the case of professions, such as industrial workers and employers membership to the new bodies has become inevitable since all fields of activity have been drawn into a centralised control.

But its working is more intriguing in the case of non-professional bodies such as the women's organisations. Though there is no direct compulsion to become a member of the new Government controlled body, the choice is limited. The subscriptions are collected from the women from house to house thus no one can escape the official eye. Those who do not join are naturally at a lower premium and become apprehensive of subtle disadvantages. The national women's organisation has thus a membership of 7 million Each of these members has a duty marked out for her. She must don her uniform, a plain white apron, over her kimono, at all public appearance. When a regiment or a military officer is being sent away to the front or is expected back from it, when the ashes of a dead soldier are arriving, these women must muster strong at the station and cry "Banzai" (Cheers). Needless to say their presence is also expected at all public functions the Government is interested in. Use of ornaments is practically abandoned by women since they are expected to patriotically surrender to the Government all such valuables. Rich clothes are definitely discouraged on grounds of simplicity and stress of war time.

Dull Evenings

The encroachment on private as well public life is going on apace. Dance-halls, cabarets and such-like places are definitely closed down. All restaurants and entertainment houses must close at ten. Geisha parties are being discouraged with the ultimate purpose of abolishing that institution completely. The evenings in Japan wear a most mournful appearance such as the war-stricken cities even have not long shown.

Far more bewildering are the inroads on private life. A young man and woman seen together are suspect. Many a married couple has been put to considerable trouble trying to prove to the police their legitimate relationship. No demonstrative action in public is allowed, even a married couple is not to walk arm in arm. An unmarried couple found holidaying or week-ending, meets with serious trouble. Needless to say violations of the law do occur I heard of such couples hiring children to lend respectability to their escapades. A young woman is not to write a letter to a young man, she must write a card so that the contents may be open and prove to be above board. As far as possible a young woman must be chaperoned when she is to meet a man, but if she does find herself alone in a room with a young man, she must be careful to keep the doors and windows of the room open! All this is, of course, in addition to the traditional control the parents already exercise over their children in Japan. This crude type of Victorianism seems like a fantastic, unreal, dream in this modern country with its women traffic-conductors, women police and women auxiliaries in military uniforms!

Students In Uniform

The dead hand of uniformity rules education from the dress the students wear to the ideas imparted to them. The few independent, experimental schools that were struggling to keep the flag of liberalism flying, are fast bowing to the iron rule of the New Order. Every theory taught, every interpretation given, has to conform to a set pattern. A new history of Japan is being specially written to force an appropriate background to the New Order, emphasising the superiority of the Japanese people.

Military training is compulsory. What is more, every boy is put into a khaki or black uniform from the first day he enters school. All teachers and professors, heads of institutions, all wear the military uniform. In fact most of the civilian officials including the cabinet ministers usually wear the uniform, to give a Military tone to the entire national life.

Drill and physical exercises have the most prominent place in the curriculum, both for boys and girls. In fact as one makes the round of the institutions, one feels as though these children are made to do nothing else except drill and harden their bodies. These exercises are more militaristic than rhythmic such as school exercises usually are. In winter they are not permitted to wear warm clothes that they might grow hardy. The spartan ideal rules their entire life, in food and various daily habits. Young people can go to see films only on holidays, and can see only certain pictures. Those frequenting cinemas on other days are arrested and punished. This may be a prelude to completely banning all amusements, as dance-halls, cabarets, geisha parties have already been. The world has long heard of the children's excursions in Japan. They are taken out regularly and put to every kind of job, from ploughing fields to mending roads. Although it is done with the same purpose as the labour camps of Germany, there is another equally important reason for it—shortage of labour, due to war. As one moves round the country one gets the impression that Japan is crazily overrun by hordes of children. They create a very acute problem for other travellers. One has to sometimes wait hours for transportation, get jammed in a train, be driven off the road, or fail to get a drink in a restaurant, because of this youthful crush. It is hard to maintain one's enthusiasm for children after a few such unsavoury experiences.

Bearing Babies For The Fatherland

No doubt the heavy population of Japan is very oppressive. I don't wonder the Japanese ancients hit on some methods of population control, no matter how crude. To-day while Japan pleads like Germany for "Liebenstraum" like her she places a very high premium on large families. She has laid down five children as the average for a couple to bear. The larger the family, the greater will those parents commend themselves to the Emperor and the State. They receive many privileges, extra allowances, and even special prizes, for rearing large families. Vigorous propaganda is carried on through every publicity channel to encourage this. I tried to gauge the women's reaction. The women amongst the general masses had no particular aversion to bearing children except for the fact that they felt the five average was economically a burden. At the same time, the very word birth-control is taboo. Mrs. Margaret Sanger was permitted to land only on condition she kept her mouth shut on the very mission which had brought her to this distant land.

Hush! The Emperor!

Spreading his mysterious wings over this New Order, is the Emperor. He is the most important factor in this structure, like Brahma in the Hindu hierarchy. Everything is made to seem like emanating from his sacred person and going back to him. Even the word Emperor is whispered in a hushed breath. In every home, institution, public hall, there is a special place where his picture is installed. The day is started by bowing to that picture and invoking his blessing. When you enter and leave a building you have to bow to the picture. When you rise to speak you bow, when you conclude you bow again before taking your seat. Before beginning a function and closing it, the entire audience rises and bows low to his picture. Except on special occasions, it is kept covered!

Since this whole fabric has been so carefully wound around his person, it is but natural that the Japanese should be extremely touchy about him, for without him the entire edifice so painstakingly constructed may collapse. Even the remotest and most roundabout criticism or implied criticism, is resented At my very first public appearance at Tokyo, I found my translator suddenly trailing off

(Continued On Page 22)

When Science Is Baffled

World's Eight Greatest Mysteries

By BRUCE BLIVEN

Among the scores of experts with whom I have talked, the comment was often made that what we know about the secrets of the physical world is as nothing compared with what we shall some day know. I asked these men to list the most important unsolved problems of science. Here are the scientific mysteries which received the heaviest vote:

Mystery Of Life's Beginning

Scientists look back across millions of years to the time when, among the inert chemicals of which all matter is composed, the first cell must have arisen and developed its power of multiplying by division, which is the fundamental fact of growth. How did that cell appear?

This is one of a series under the general title, "Men Who Make the Future," based on interviews with leading research scientists, which originally appeared in the well-known New York weekly review, "New Republic."

The fundamental stuff of the cell and of inert chemical matter is the same; but the cell is able to act upon itself to produce more cells—each exactly like itself. From this natural phenomenon come all the complicated forms of life—fish, animals, men. But how did it start? It is impossible for scientists to think life always existed. What incredible concatenation of circumstance brought the first cell into being among the atoms of such substances as hydrogen and oxygen?

Mystery Of Adaptation

Another great mystery is the development of higher forms of life from lower ones. This requires two things: mutation and successful adaptation.

Once in a great many times an unexpected change occurs in an individual organism which thereafter is hereditary and transmitted to descendants. Science has recently come to believe that it knows how mutations are brought about, through changes in the ultramicroscopic genes found in the reproductive cells. Such mutations become the hereditary pattern of a whole new group, species or genus.

Organisms that are well adapted to survive in a given environment are more likely to grow to maturity and thus transmit their characteristics to their offspring. For example: If you turned loose 1000 rabbits, half of them black and half white, in the far north, the white ones would be less visible against the snow—and thus less likely to be caught and more likely to survive to produce the next generation. Thus, if the blackness and whiteness were hereditary, before many generations black rabbits would be rare.

This theory of mutation and successful adaptation seems acceptable when applied to such a simple problem as black or white fur in snow rabbits; but it is dif-

(Continued on page 22)

WORLD'S MOST BOMBED ISLAND

Malta Holds The Key Of The Mediterranean

Only a dot on the map of the world reveals the presence of Malta, island outpost that has been and is destined to remain one of the keypoints, not only of the war in the Mediterranean, but of the victorious struggle by the Allies for undisputed mastery of the seas.

The outside world hears little of the great drama that unfolds, day by day, on those 150 square miles of rocky territory. Malta takes it quietly, and the Maltese themselves would be the last to wish that their qualities of resistance should be represented as anything else than that which was expected of them.

Since the day in the early summer of 1940 when Mussolini appeared on the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia and informed the frenzied Fascists crowded in the square below him that Italy had decided to make war, Malta has borne the full brunt of a prolonged aerial attack. So far there have been over 1,500 air raid alarms and the tempo has increased with the release by the Germans from the Russian front of squadrons of Junker Bombers and Messerschmitt fighters. In January of this year there were 258 alerts, an average of about eight a day.

Music—And Morale

In such conditions, life on the island is far from uneventful. The air seems filled with noises, both friendly and hostile. The sirens wail and then the anti-aircraft gun batteries—justly referred to as among the finest and most powerful in the world—go into action.

While the guns are still firing, there comes a familiar sound that is music in the ears of all Maltese. Royal Air Force Hurricanes roar into the blue to engage the raiders. In the general din and at intervals between the crash of shells and bombs, machine gun and cannon fire can be heard as the fighters. in the R. A. F. phrase, "sort them out."

The Maltese, who by now have seen more aerial combats than any other people in the British Empire and who rarely miss a dog-fight, cheer themselves hoarse as a plume of black and white smoke, streaking across the sky, heralds the doom of yet another German or Italian pilot.

True, there are gaping wounds and scars where indiscriminate bombing has wrecked the homes and churches of the sturdy and devoutly Catholic Maltese in La Valetta and the villages and hamlets of the island, but morale has never been shaken and the chief concern of the islanders is to hit back harder than they have been hit. Hpndreds of the men-folk are playing their part in the war work of the three services and hundreds more are eagerly awaiting their chance to take an active part in the fighting.

From Dawn To Dusk

Life is tough and dangerous, but smiles lighten their tanned faces as they go about their daily duties. As the morning sun comes up from the sea the sirens churn out their first warning of the day. There is no panic. Mothers gather their children together and make quietly for the safety of the deep rock shelters. The men continue with their work until the gun splinters become too numerous or the bombs fall too close. At dusk, whole families find their way to the shelters for a sound sleep away from the noise and danger of bombing.

The shelters are a source of astonishment to the Allied Forces arriving on the island. Cut and tunnelled out of solid rock they number about six thousand and another fifteen hundred are being constructed. They are mostly over a hundred feet deep and house as many as 1,500 people, with a bed for each person. Nearly every shelter is equipped with electric light, wireless, washing and cooking facilities. Some of them even have small altars built in a quiet corner where regular evening services are held.

Despite Axis claims that the island is being starved into submission the food situation is remarkably good. There are two meatless days a week when fish is always available and there is plenty to eat for all. For those of the islanders who have lost their homes and belongings through enemy action, soup kitchens have been organised where meals are obtainable for a few pence.

"Illuminate & Eliminate"

The Government provides warm clothing and makes grants of money in necessary cases. The local Milk Marketing Board sees to it that the children are provided with fresh cows milk daily. Malnutrition is a thing of the past in Malta even in these days of stress.

On all sides one realises the deep esteem in which the Maltese hold the defenders of the island, particularly the Royal Navy which, with the Merchant Marine, brings valuable food and other supplies to the fortress, and the Royal Force that is always on guard.

Every letter that leaves the island bears a stamp with the flag of the two services and the inscription "Malta is grateful to the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force for the safe arrival of this letter." Everywhere, sailors and airmen are welcome with open arms. There are always resounding cheers when the fighter pilots score a success or when the Navy brings in yet another convoy and many a hand waves greetings to the bomber crews as they fly overhead on their way to attack Axis bases.

The three services co-operate in their task. Typical, perhaps, was a conversation overheard between an officer of a night fighter unit and an army officer commanding a searchlight battery. "You illuminate" said the R. A. F. officer. "We eliminate".

It Carries On!

But, besides taking it without fuss, Malta hits back vigorously. Astride the enemy's chief of communication to North Africa the Navy and the Royal Air Force have taken heavy toll of shipping convoys and thousands upon thousands of tons of supplies have never reached Tripoli or the other ports of Axis held North Africa. The tonnage of bombs dropped by aircraft operating from the island has assumed immense proportions.

There are brave men in the front line at Malta. It was here that "the last of the flying Barnwells", a pilot officer who had proved himself an Ace night fighter followed one of his night bomber victims down into the Mediterranean, and it was here that the Wing Commander of a shot-up reconnaissance aircraft so manoeuvred his machine that his observer was able to bale out with the photographs before he himself crashed to his death.

From time to time there is a lot of talk about a possible invasion of Malta. The Italians once tried to raid the defences of La Valetta with two-men submarines and other small craft but it is almost certain that none of the vessels reached its base to tell the story of this dismal failure. The Germans have been raiding in strength from the air for many weeks and they have paid dearly for the very relative degree of success obtained.

Meanwhile, Malta carries on.

Part of Kingsway, the main street of Malta's Capital which has not been much damaged by the many enemy attacks on the island. Shop windows are missing but business is carried on as usual. Kingsway previously had an Italian name but the Maltese insisted on changing it when Italy entered the war.

Fatal Charms Of Lady Nicotine

Is Smoking A Harmless Habit Or A Disease Symptom?

By GENE TUNNEY

It's over 13 years since I retired from the Heavyweight Championship. But here's a challenge: If Joe Louis will start smoking, and promise to inhale a couple of packages of cigarettes every day for six months, I'll engage to lick him in 15 rounds!

Of course, Joe wouldn't be foolish enough to meet my terms. No boxer, no athlete in training smokes. He knows that whenever nerves, muscles, heart and brain are called upon for a supreme effort, the tobacco-user is the first to fold.

The Answer Is, "Yes".

But now about the ordinary chair-sitting citizen who never climbs into a prize ring or laces on a spiked shoe? Does smoking affect his vitality, shorten his life and nudge him down the trash skid before his time? The grim monosyllabic answer, based on medical testimony, is "yes." Heavy smoking has a positive and demonstrably bad effect on longevity, physical and nervous energy, and general health.

With every puff, heavy smokers shorten their own lives. Dr Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins found that among 100,000 heavy (over ten cigarettes a day) smokers, 53,774 die before the age of 60. Among the same number of non-smokers, only 43,436 die before that age. "Smoking", he announced, "is associated with definite impairment of longevity. This impairment is proportional to the habitual amount of tobacco used." Even if you smoke 'moderately,' you have much less chance of reaching 60 than if you don't smoke at all. It's a slow count, but it gets you finally.

It Is Poison!

The cause of most of the trouble is, of course nicotine. No one has ever denied that nicotine is poison. Taken clear, it is as quick-acting and fatal as prussic acid. A drop of it on a shaved rabbit causes immediate convulsions and death. The nicotine dissolved out of a few cigarettes and placed on the tongue of a grown man would kill him in 15 minutes. Luckily the bulk of the nicotine in tobacco is volatilized in smoke; you do not get the poison straight. But if you smoke a pack a day, you inhale 400 milligrams of it a week. That much in a single dose would kill you as quick as a bullet.

A great Athlete, former heavyweight champion of the world, who is to-day in charge of the American Navy's physique, indicts tobacco as a poison and a menace to human welfare.

This powerful poison is the source of all the "pleasure" derived from smoking. It touches off the mechanism by which the adrenal glands release quick energy from the liver and muscles. You 'do' get a 'lift" when you light a cigarette. But it's exactly like the lift you get from cocaine, heroin, marijuana. All these things can stimulate the adrenals, cause a momentary increase of sugar in the blood. Under the flogging of the nicotine whip, the body burns up sugar faster; heart action, respiration and blood pressure are kept at a ding-dong pitch. At the end of a two-pack day, the smoker's system has received an unmerciful beating. Impoverished nerves and body cells cry out with fatigue and irritation. The chain-smoker suffers from a chronic "tired feeling." He is an energy bankrupt and must borrow new energy at the outrageous interest rate of still heavier smoking. Meanwhile, his food tastes like a motorman's glove, and a hacking cough keeps his throat as raw as a sandpapered blister. Some fun smoking!

Arsenic, Too

But these are minor matters. Nicotine leaps straight at the heart and circulatory system. Smoking even 'one' cigarette narrows every blood vessel in your body. Dr. Alexis Carrel states that even "one puff" from a cigarette contracts the tiniest capillaries in your legs and feet. As a result of this constriction, the heart must pump faster and harder in order to force blood through the narrowed arteries. The resultant strain is clearly shown in electro-cardiographic examinations. The Life Extension Institute, which makes thousands of these examinations annually, lists excessive smoking high among causes of anginal heart attacks and Buerger's disease—the latter a horribly painful blocking and tightening of the blood vessels in the body extremities. Nicotine also causes undue amounts of hydrochloric acid to pour into the stomach. Heartburn, indigestion and "acid" conditions are directly traceable to excessive smoking, and an almost certain way of getting stomach ulcers is to smoke regularly on an empty stomach.

But nicotine isn't the only toxic substance found in tobacco. When you inhale, you take carbon monoxide, ammonia, carbolic acid, pyridine and a host of tarry substances into your lungs—and through them into your blood stream. Carbon monoxide causes headaches; ammonia irritates your nose and throat. Pyridine is a powerful irritant of the bronchial tubes. The tarry substances coat your tongue, blacken your teeth and are thought to play an importnt part in causing mouth and tongue cancer. found oftenest among heavy smokers. Arsenic, sprayed on tobacco plants to kill insects, remains in the processed tobacco in measurable quantity. The scorching heat of the smoke itself, reaching 140 degrees as your cigarette burns down towards the end, sears the mucous membrane of nose, throat and lungs, reducing your resistance to colds and other respiratory diseases. "Not a cough in a carload" may be true about cigarettes themselves—the cough is in the smoker's roughened throat and congested chest.

Disease Symptom

Too many people accept their craving for tobacco as a commonplace social habit. But I maintain that heavy smoking is a "disease symptom." Whenever I see a chain-smoker in action I know at once that he is plain 'sick' and should submit to a searching medical examination to discover the underlying cause of his smoking. On the physical side, this may range from a thyroid deficiency to a faulty diet or lack of exercise. Or there may be an emotional factor. My psychiatrist friends tell me that most of their patients are frantic smokers. When their lives get straightened out, the craving for tobacco falls away.

I've always opposed the pernicious advertising that extolls the "benefits" of tobacco-using. While I was training for my second fight with Jack Dempsey I was offered 15,000 dollars to endorse a certain brand of cigarettes. I didn't want to be rude, so, in declining, I merely said I didn't smoke. Next day the advertising man came back with another offer of 12,000 dollars if I would let my picture be used with the statement that "Stinkies must be good, because all my friends smoke them." That compelled me to say what I thought—that cigarettes were a foul pestilence, and that advertising which promoted their use was a national menace.

I am here reminded of the Metropolitan Opera tenor whose picture was blazoned on billboards with this joyful declamation—"Gaspies Do Not Hurt My Throat." When asked about it, he laughed and replied: "It is true, Gaspies never hurt my throat—I don't smoke."

(Continued on Page 21)

NEW INDIA

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(India's Largest General Insurance Co.)

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Jiu-Jitsu Strategy Of Japs

By MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS

In three short months the Japanese have reached almost all their primary objectives, and hoisted their flag over some of the richest and most populous lands in all Asia.

What are the military reasons for these gigantic successes? Whatever they may be, they are worthy of examination.

It is not enough, I think, just to point to the Allies' so-called numerical inferiority and shortage of equipment. Our defeats have been too fast and complete for that explanation to be wholly satisfactory. Of course, one cannot really form a balanced view until much more detailed reports are forthcoming, but there is enough evidence already to throw some light on Japanese methods, and especially on their technique in the land fighting.

Dominant Factor

However much of their success the Japanese may have owed to their tactics on land, the dominant factor in the matter has been their close combination of sea, air and land forces, firmly based upon almost absolute local naval superiority. That is really the core of the business. The whole procession of disastrous events dates from the sea tragedy of the first three days of the campaign.

But about the land tactics of Japanese, we are getting tired of the word "infiltration." It can be very misleading and it is particularly inaccurate when used to suggest that the Japanese military technique in the Pacific corresponds closely to the methods of the German Army. Infiltration by the Germans is essentially the result of shock action by armoured troops—not so with the Japanese.

The more closely their methods in Malaya and elsewhere are examined, the more clearly is it seen that they differ in many ways from the German model. It is customary to talk of the Japanese, as an imitative race. They are, but they have certainly evolved their own pattern in the Pacific.

Ultimate Aim

Their ultimate aim, of course, is the same as that of the blitzkrieg, that is, to bring about a sort of liquefaction of the opposing defence system. But the Japanese have planned to do this, not by a crushing blow followed by a mass break-through at a particular point, but by the cunning use of cover, and by seeping through the whole front with small, light, self-contained units. Oddly enough, in its avoidance of head-on clashes and sapping the enemy's strength in unexpected ways, the whole scheme has a definite resemblance to the Japanese practice of jiu-jitsu.

But this will be noted particularly; what was supposed to be the greatest natural obstacle to the Japanese advance in those tropical regions was the jungle, but it is just the jungle that they have mastered and used with skill in their own favour.

Certainly for this they had immense natural advantages which their High Command made use of consciously and cleverly. The Japanese soldier travels light. His bodily needs are few. His problem of supply is much less than a European's. He can live on the land, and he has no scruples whatever about the local

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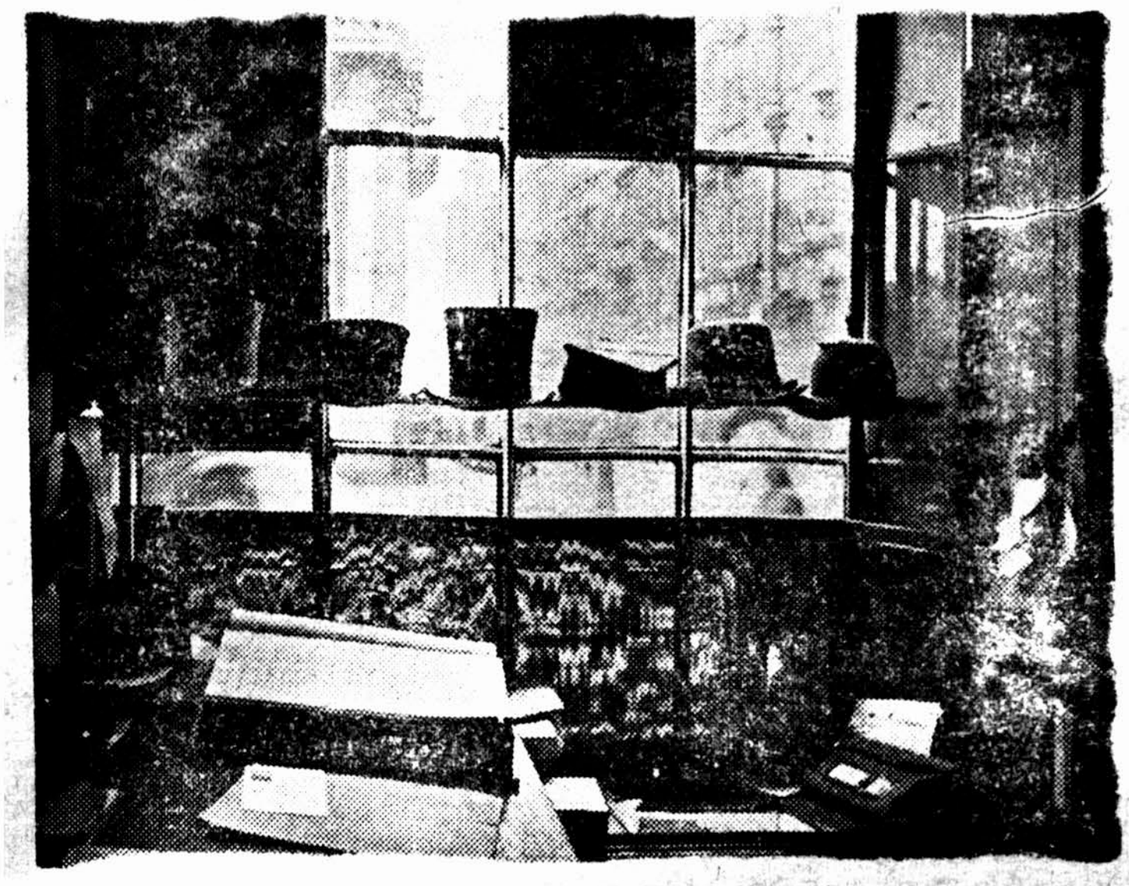


LOCK & CO., HATTERS

Silk topper, mortar board or military cap? Locks of St. James's Street have always been up-to-date in their hat fashions. When the beau wanted his silk topper he went to Locks, and now if an officer of Britain's Army or Air Force needs a cap, Locks still supply it. The dim interior breathes the spirit of earlier centuries, and although surrounded by modern bomb damage, Locks still serves its clientele with courtesy and attention, as in years gone by

LONDON'S LINKS WITH PAST

Famous Business Firms Survive The Bombers

By JOHN FISHER

In the heart of London, in the City and West End, there are hundreds of quaint old firms, survivals from the days when shopping was a leisured and pleasurable affair, carried out by crinolined ladies driving in their horse-drawn carriages to choose a new length of muslin for the autumn ball.

ROYAL SCALES.

In the most ancient wine-merchant's shop in the fachionable St. James's district of London, stands this historic two-hundred-years-old pair of scales. On them King George IV and his friend Beau Brummell came regularly to be weighed. The book recording their increasing weights is still preserved in the desk seen on the left of the photograph. It records, too, the amount at which some three thousand famous Englishmen tipped the scales over a period of seventy years.

Not long ago the London Chamber of Commerce were able to list 1,700 firms in Britain's capital which had been in business for one hundred years or more, and many of them—two and three hundred years old—are still standing, brave survivors of the aerial war on London.

They have escaped the first, long night raids, and with improved air defences and fire-fighting systems they hope to outlast whatever is to come. Meanwhile, with complete unconcern they continue to deliver the goods.

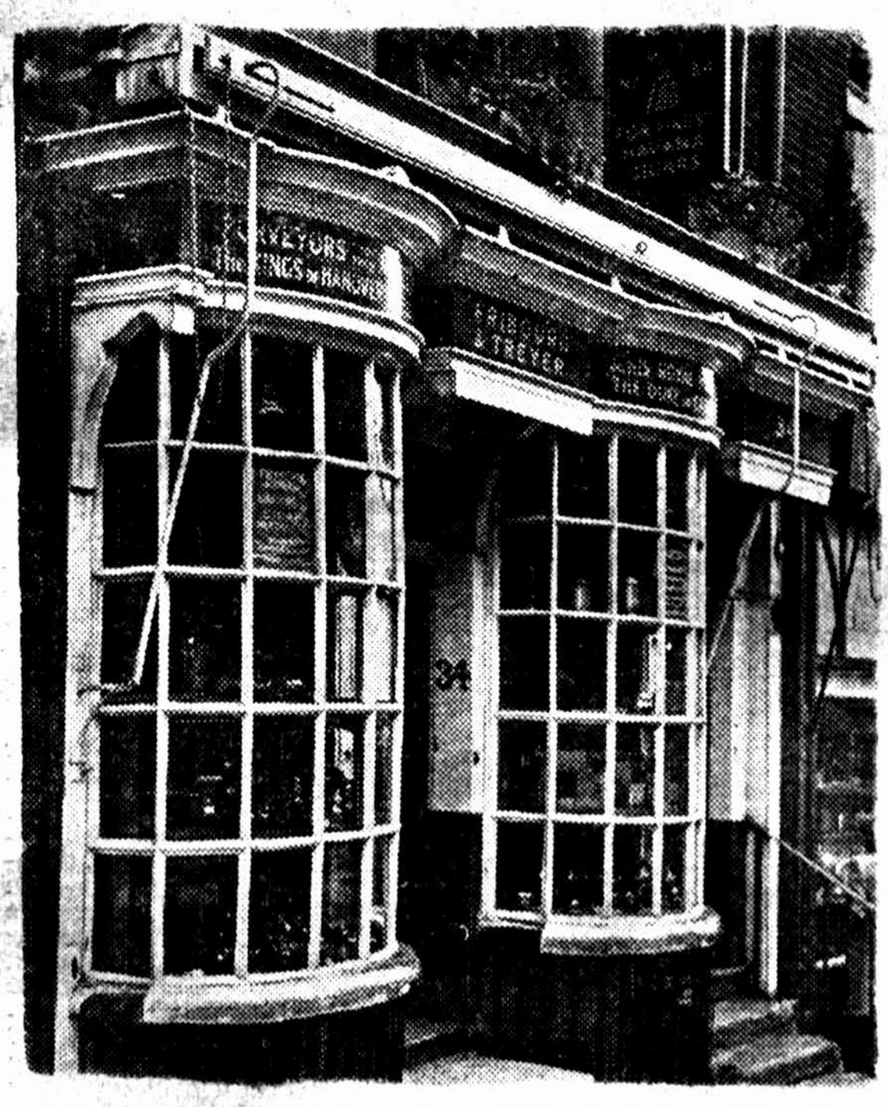
The most prominent of all these ancient stores is probably the snuff shop at the top of the Haymarket about fifty yards from Piecadilly Circus.

It has been in existence for 22[illegible] years, and the same firm used to make the morning and evening snuff mixtures for King George IV (1820-1830). It still has the same old-fashioned bow-windows and the glass panelled front door through which, after riding to business, the original proprietor would lead his horse for stabling at the back of the building. The only apparent modernisation is that the front doorstep has been painted white to guide customers in the black-out.

Link With The Duke

Another veteran among London shops is the wine merchant in Regent Street which served the Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo this too has survived a long life of 274 years. The customers, like the wine, take no note of time and the manager recalls that an account billed in 1815 was settled in 1902. This shop does a brisk business to-day, but unfortunately stocks are low, for Britain is not a wine producing country and has always relied on imported vintages.

Two other stores in this area which have carried on gallantly through the centuries, are John Murray of Albemarle Street, who were the publishers of the poet Byron, and Gunters, who made Queen Victoria's wedding cake. They are still flourishing.



In the Haymarket, just South of London's busy West End centre of Piccadilly, is this old snuff shop. Nowadays it stocks cigarette lighters, ash trays and everything else a smoker wants, but in its early days it sold snuff, an inhalant used by all the dandies. In the reign of King George IV (1820-1830) special morning and evening snuff mixtures were blended here for the King. The bow windows have remained exactly as they were two hundred and twenty years ago, and through the same glass panelled door the original proprieter used to lead his horse to its stable at the back. The modern touch is provided by the sandbags beside the step.

For sheer antiquity you have to move East into what is known as the old City of London, and beyond it. In the Commercial Road you will find Mears and Stainbank the Church bell makers, who cast the cannon for the English fleet which sailed against the Spanish Armada, and later Big Ben, the huge bell which tolls the hours in the clock tower over the Houses of Parliament and provides the overture to each 9 p.m. news bulletin on the British radio

Thriving Businesses

In 1570, the firm's first year of business, Mears and Stainbank cast a bell for Staplehurst church in Kent. Three hundred years later the bell was sent back to the same firm for re-casting.

These old English firms are by no means doddering in their old age. In fact, many of them have grown steadily more active through the years. For instance. Dollond and Aitchison, the opticians who supplied Lord Nelson with his telescope, now have a chain of fifty branches.

Fortnum and Mason, the swiftly efficient department store in Piccadilly, was founded by a footman of the Royal Household in the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). His Household duty was to fill the candlesticks in the Royal apartments; his privilege was to keep the old candle stubs. He proved an astute business man and through selling these he was able to start a business which has expanded into the vast store we know to-day. Part of Fortnum's was hit in an air-raid but suffered little damage.

Barker's, the coachbuilders who made the body-work for Sir Malcolm Campbell's record-breaking motor car "Blue Bird" was also started in the reign of Queen Anne by an officer in the Guards.

Over 120 years ago Qualliotti, ex-chief of Napoleon, established what is now one of the best known pickle-makers, Crosse and Blackwell.

Thomas Cook's

One British firm which has just celebrated its centenary has specialised in delivering people rather than goods. Just a century ago, Thomas Cook, wood-turner by trade but missionary and temperance worker by inclination, hired

(Continued on Page 21)

HOW MOSCOW PROTECTS ITSELF

At a time when we in India are becoming A.R.P.-minded the following article written by Col. Guy Symonds, Fire Adviser to the British Home Office, after a personal visit to Russia will be found of great interest and benefit.

I know that seven weeks is far too short a time in which to learn anything about even an English parish. What hope, then, of learning much about a nation occupying little less than a continent?

I realise, too, that my contacts were limited in every sense and that those whom I met may have painted things in too glowing colours; but, after all, one has eyes to see, and the main impressions that I have brought back are based on what I decided for myself to be the truth, and little, if at all, on what I was told.

I saw in Russia a remarkably healthy-looking and determined people—an army physically fit and full of spirit. I wish you could have seen the Russian regiments on the march, with a short, determined-looking swing of the arms, more like a punch than a swing, moving to the regimental marches for which they have drawn on every Russian composer of today and yesterday. A wonderful tenor voice in every company sings solo and everyone joins in the chorus. I felt glad they were marching with me and not against me. I met a Staff that expressed the utmost confidence in the ultimate results. I saw a city teeming with mechanical transport of all sorts, including tanks of the most wicked-looking design, and I never saw a breakdown. I flew in a Russian-made plane of American design that operated as well as others made in the U. S. A.

There was plenty of food in the shops. The large departmental stores had plenty of cloth and quite good clothes. Though summer is not the opera season, we were lucky enough to be able to see an excellent Tchaikovsky opera with a particularly fine and well-balanced orchestra. A dance show mostly of old Russian dances, was better than anything I have ever seen. In the summer this company goes round to the small towns and villages, and motor buses go out to bring in people from the outlying farms so that most people get a chance to see this very special show once a year.

Intense A. A. Barrage

There were nineteen raids on the city in the six weeks that I was there, and I watched most of them from our billet in the heart of Moscow. I never saw a heavy raid. Twenty bombs or less, all of small or medium calibre, in one night; six or seven fires on the most serious night, sometimes none at all. And so the Air Raid Precautions and Fire Services good as I believe them to be, have never really been extended. The anti-aircraft barrage round and in the city is amazingly strong. Shell splinters came down on the roof of my billet like hail. If, as was stated, about two hundred planes attacked the city on several occasions, I know how few got in and how little damage they did. It may have been intense barrage or the very clear nights, and of course the German bombers have a longer and more difficult journey to Moscow than they have to many of Britain's cities. I can only tell you the results as I saw them. I know also that when the Germans flew low—as they did once, and only once—anti-aircraft fire brought down fifteen of them.

The Moscow Fire Brigade is, as far as I could see, a most efficient force—very strong in personnel and training. They are uncommonly quick and they have some very interesting appliances. One of their senior officers said to me, quite spontaneously: 'My men are very high of heart; punishment is rare. We encourage a spirit of emulation, and slack men or an inefficient station are best dealt with by the men themselves.' I should expect this force to give a very good account of itself. I believe that a certain paper credited me with saying that they could teach us how to put out fires. That statement never came from me. I have said, and I repeat, that just as we can teach them certain things, there are other things that they could teach us.

The Firewatching System

Moscow is a city of wide streets and many large squares. The houses have low-pitched roofs on which it is easy to move, and while many of the houses, particularly in the outer parts of the city, are built of wood, this is log construction and is not as inflammable as it may sound. All these points have a bearing on fire defence. Moscow's A.R.P. organisation is based on the head of the house, or the house-manager—a house in this sense being a large block of self-contained flats in the Continental style, and the house-manager being a cross between a German block-warden and a French concierge. He is held very strictly accountable for the efficiency of the A.R.P. service in his house or block, and the inhabitants must obey implicitly his orders. He appoints helpers who form the A.R.P. squads and who are given some training. They wear an arm badge and carry a respirator, which the ordinary citizen does not do.

Discipline in all A.R.P. matters is extremely strict. The streets clear at once when the sirens sound. The black-out is pitch-black. The rule used to be that windows were closed during raids. While we were there the authorities changed their minds and announced the fact in the morning papers. That night, every window that I could see was open. One day there was an order given to plant roof timbers with certain flame-resisting covering. That same evening I saw numbers of women going home with trays of material to make up the necessary mixture.

The fire guard organisation is also very strict. An order of the Commander of the Garrison at Moscow, dated July 7 of this year stated: 'There is to be compulsory enlistment of all persons of both

(Continued on page 20)

NEW GERMAN FIGHTER PLANE MEETS ITS DOOM IN RUSSIA:—Russian Soviet soldiers examining the remains of one of the new German Messerschmitt 109 F fighter brought down by Soviet anti-aircraft artillery. The pilot, Ober-Leutnant Reinhardt Hein, leader of the squadron has taken part in flights over France and Britain since the outbreak of war. Now he is a prisoner in Soviet hands.

How Bombay Will Protect You

A Resume Of A.R.P. Activities

By THOMAS COUTINHO

God forbid! But in case Bombay is blitzed, what arrangements have you made to protect yourself and your fimily.

I put this question to several people and the replies that I received showed that practically everyone that was questioned was sailing in the same boat as the others and had done nothing, not even as much as made the bare preparations suggested by the Air Raid Precautions service or the Peoples' Volunteer Brigade.

The consciousness that most of the citizens of Bombay were receiving the repeated advice given by these two organisations with the same effect as water thrown on a duck's back dawned upon me in a local cinema where an A. R.P. advertisement slide instructing the public to have at hand before turning in for the night an electric torch, a couple of buckets of water, a few sand bags and a suit-case with necessary clothes was exhibited. How many of us keep a torch handy whilst going to bed? And how many follow the rest of the instructions?

The Exodus

Very few of the city's residents seem to have realised the seriousness and importance of what they have been told to do, and instead of at least making an effort to carry out the most helpful advice that is given daily by the authorities in charge of precautions against enemy raids get panicky with the result that the last two weeks saw a tremendous exodus from the city.

The middle classes started the exodus soon after the fall of Singapore and most middle class families are evacuating their children and women. The unemployed population of the city, of course, finding that it is not worth staying in these troublous days is naturally leaving the city. But the crux of the problem is that the Labour population has caught the contagion and, since the pay day in the local mills this month, is clearing out of the city as fast as possible. The railways and mofussil bus services are hard put to it to clear the unprecedented rush of traffic caused by the sudden exodus.

The upper classes, too, are caught in the grip of the panic. A wave of the jitters seems to have hit all Bombay. Everybody is talking about houses in Matheran, Khandalla, Lonavla. Such behaviour in a place still just about as safe as any in the world, and certainly safer than Berlin and Tokyo, does the citizens of our great city no credit.

Little Danger

Let us examine the chances of a raid on Bombay.

Firstly, what is the danger? and, secondly, what steps have been taken to meet it?

The danger is at present very small. Until the Japanese get bases on the mainland of India, they are too far away for effective bombing by land-based aircraft; and they would have to come some way into mainland India before they could do any heavy raiding; it would not be possible from Calcutta, for example.

The only risk is of attack from an aircraft-carrier, or of a naval shelling, and so long as we hold Ceylon, it would be a rash enterprise for the Japanese to send a Naval Squadron against Bombay with Trincomalee in its rear.

A lone ship or a small carrier acting on its own is the only real possibility that we cannot discount; and the damage that they can do is very small, indeed. For, the key point about raids is that, if reasonable precautions are taken, their effect is limited.

Fifty to hundred dead is heavy. Few raids have that much success. The places that have had bigger casualties, like Rangoon or Coventry, are places that were caught unawares.

9,000 Wardens

This will not, we hope, happen to Bombay. We have A.R.P. services that are getting better every day and that would be most usefully supplemented in a crisis by the efforts of bodies like the P.V.B. and the Citizens' Defence Committee.

We have nearly 9000 wardens, a steadily increasing number of whom are also trained instructors, and they are at present engaged in a campaign to educate the householder by going from house to house and both collecting the information the A. R. P. services would require to do their work, and giving the householder the information he needs to protect himself.

We are going to have 60 fully-manned First-aid Posts. We originally were to have more, but both English and Eastern experience have shown that to have many is to have posts ill-equipped and under-staffed and we already have some 60 ambulances with more on order. We have not nearly 200 men in the full-time Auxiliary Fire service, with nearly as many volunteers in addition, and static water-tanks, each holding 50,000 gallons, are going up at selected points in Bombay in order to provide them with the water to keep going even if the mains were hit.

Nearly 250 men have already been recruited to the Rescue Service. Twenty-six lorries have been

(Continued On Page 21)

SINCLAIR'S LATEST NOVEL DRAMATISES HISTORY

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"BETWEEN TWO WORLDS" a novel by Upton Sinclair, T. Werner Laurie, L'd., London. Price 10s 6d.

Reviewed By K. A. ABBAS

"I portray world events in story form, because that is the one I have been trained in. I have supported myself by writing fiction since the age of sixteen, which means for forty-six years. Now, all I have to do is to turn the spigot and the water flows. The pressure became heavier and heavier, until I realized that this was the one job for which I had been born: to put the period of world wars and revolutions into a great long novel.....The historical novelist as I conceive him owes but one loyalty, which is to the truth. His problem is to make that truth so interesting to his readers that, once started, they will follow him through a long course of events."

Thus writes Upton Sinclair in an Introduction to his new novel, "Between Two Worlds". This is the sequel to his earlier novel, "World's End", published in 1940, and will be followed by another, "Dragon's Teeth" on which he is at the moment working. The completed trilogy will tell the story of the western world, through the story of a single American family, from 1913 to the end of the present war.

It is a difficult and delicate process—balancing the interaction of the smaller world and the larger. On the one hand, there is the danger of its becoming a dry and colourless record of contemporary history, loosely interwoven with the doings of the fictitious characters which tend to become mere symbols. On the other hand, there is the greater risk of allowing the personal lives of the characters—their loves and their hates, their affairs and escapades, their complexes and inhibitions—to assume a disproportionate importance in relation to world events and mass movements.

But in Sinclair's expert hands the balance is perfectly maintained and, almost for the first time in the history of literature, we get a novel which depicts, over a long period of years, the interaction of political and economic phenomena and human personality.

Story-teller 'Par Excellence'

His success with this new kind of historical novel is not surprising to Sinclair's numerous fans. He possesses, pre-eminently, the qualities needed for this task. To begin with, the author of over two dozen novels including such masterpieces of fiction as "Love's Pilgrimage" and "The Jungle" is a story-teller 'par excellence'. He has the gift of imagination so that he is able to discover the dramatic, the poetic and the interesting elements in the most prosaic persons and humdrum happenings. To this we must add a remarkably well-informed and disciplined mind which, during 62 years, has continued to absorb a deep knowledge of diverse things—from economics to music, from typewriting to telepathy!

And, to crown all he possesses a social conscience which is at once sensitive to human suffering and responsive to every cry for justice. It is, therefore, possible for him to be objective without being cold-bloodedly cynical, to be critical without being capricious, to be honest without being unkind.

These qualities have characterised all Sinclair's writings, particularly his novels, all of which without exception are (1) interesting, (2) purposeful, and (3) human. In "World's End" and in "Between Two Worlds", they are certainly epitomized. World happenings have sometimes been used by him (e.g. in "No Pasaran") as a background for his stories and at other times he has fictionized facts—as in "Boston" which was a dramatic reconstruction of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. In "Between Two Worlds", this technique is perfected and the result reaches epic proportions in the magnificent sweep of its factual panorama and the realistic, life-like colours of its portraits.

Love,—And Hitler

It is both a picture of a period and a critical analysis of its social forces. From 1919 to 1929, it covers a period beginning with the end of the Versailles Conference and ending with the beginning of the Great Depression and the advent of Hitler in Germany. The scene constantly moves—from the French Riviera to Geneva, from Paris to London, from Berlin to Rome, from Munich to Leningrad. The historic characters who appear in these pages include Hitler, Mussolini, Anatole France, Lincoln Steffens, Isadora Duncan and Sir Basil Zaharoff. In the course of the narrative, Lanny Budd, the young American round whom the story revolves, makes love, attends international conferences, receives confidences from desperate revolutionaries, is arrested by the Fascists in Rome and studies the various steps which Hitler was then taking on the way to power.

It is a fascinating narrative and is guaranteed to hold one's attention wherever one chooses to pick up the threads. Its subject is the world of the twentieth century. Its material is history. It is educational in its wealth of factual data. Its approach to human problems is that of a rationalist, socialist and humanist. Its language is an undiluted delight to read. It is Upton Sinclair at his best.

A BOOK OF BOUQUETS

"ARGHYAPRADAN" (An Offering) by T. V. Parvate, Published by the Nav Bharat Prakashan Sanstha, Bombay 4. Price Rs. 1|8.

The author who is already well-known to the Marathi-reading public by his book of interviews has brought out a more ambitious volume under the rather awkward little, "ARGHYAPRADAN." Here also he is dealing with personalities but his province is wider and his method less intimate than in his last essay.

This book contains tributes to twenty-two public men of India, dead as well as living, beginning with Lokamanya Tilak and ending with Pandit Malaviya. Those offerings were contributed on different occasions to different journals and they have been revised and brought up-to-date now—hence probably their lack of chronological order or logical sequence.

This is also probably the reason why while some of the pieces are well-knit and well-argued, a few appear so tenuous. It appears to me that Mr. Parvate is at his best when he knows his subject personally. I liked the sketch of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, the famous journalist and author, most: the author, it seems, had the privilege of working under his guidance for some time.

Mr. Parvate has taken pains to collect his material and has cultivated the art of narration. His appreciations of different personalities though purely subjective make felicitous reading. I am afraid, however, that the style of the present book is not so easy as that of its predecessor.

Nor has Mr. Parvate paid heed to a previous comment regarding his bad habit of frequently giving large chunks of English quotations without their Marathi translation. It appears as pure snobbery to those who understand them and comes as a rank deception to those who don't.

N. G. JOG

GUJARATI BOOKS

Sarvodaya, Published by Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, price As. 1/6.

Rachanatmak Karyakram, Published by Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, price As 3.

The first book is a reprint of the second edition (1940) of the thesis written by Gandhiji when in South Africa based on Ruskin's "Unto this Last" and pleading for uplift all round and Swarajya. The second is a translation of the English writing of Babu Rajendra Prasad, embodying his suggestions on constructive work to be done by all Indians, in the spheres of untouchability removal, unity between Hindus and Muslims, anti-prohibition, Khadi, juvenile and adult education, uplift of women, improvement in our sanitary methods, village handicrafts, labour union and allied questions. Every suggestion is practical and calls for being put into practice if India has to rise in the scale of nations.

Rajarshi Lakshadhir, by Bhaishankar K. Shukla, Rajkot.

This small book cast in the form of a playlet in both prose and verse is an eulogy of the very large charities, in the performance of which His Highness Maharaja Lakshadhirji has given away lacs of rupees. Be it an orphanage, be it famine, be it the Benares Hindu University the Maharaja has not stinted his donations. He has, therefore, been rightly eulogised. The verses look attractive when sung, rather than when read. The introduction by Mr. P. M. Dave is interesting from a biographical point of view.

1 Sayani Kanyase, by Narhari Parekh and Mahadeo Desai, 2 Marun Gamadum, by B. P. Mehta, 3 Sadbodha Shatakain, by D. B. Kalelkar, all published by Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad price As. 8/, 10/ and 12/ respectively.

The first book is a translation into Hindi by Shri Kashinath Trivedi of letters written in Gujarati by one of the writers to his daughter, giving full particulars of sexual science, at least of those elements thereof which every growing girl should know, and every parent communicate to her in order to equip her with knowledge which should help her in avoiding the coming pitfalls. It has already been noticed in its Gujarati form.

The same is the case with the second book "My Village" which is a reprint of an excellent and interesting book on Village Life. The third book contains a selection of one hundred Shlokas from Bhatrahari's three well-known Shataks on Niti (Morals), Shringar (Erotics) and Vairagya (Renunciation of the world). The learned introduction from the pen of Kaka Kalelkar is one of the best efforts we have seen to find out everything connected with the life and work of this somewhat legendary Prince Poet. It is a store house of information regarding him and a balanced review of his poetical efforts to which later nameless writers have added their own hand-work as is the case with the well-known epic, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. Translation of the verses into Gujarati and commentary with explanations have made the book really useful and contributed towards its popularity.

K.

"BRITISH JUSTICE"

This little book by Sir Maurice Amos, K.C., gives the reader a vivid bird's-eye view of the administration of criminal justice in England. The author who completed this essay just before his death was a jurist of international reputation with some standard works to his credit. In the essay under review he deals with the Police Coroners, the Justices of Peace, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the procedure at criminal trials and finally gives by way of illustration a summary of the trial in an actual case of murder, that of Elsie Campbell by Norman Thorne in 1924.

The rules set down by the English Judges in 1912 at the request of the Home Secretary in order to guide the police in questioning persons suspected of crimes which have not the force of law but are in the nature of administrative directions are very instructive and would be very useful to our Indian Police force. In conclusion the author sums up the main features of the administration of English criminal law as first, fairness towards the accused secondly, collaboration of unofficial persons whether as prosecutors or as jurymen and lastly, a large discretion to the Judge in the management of trials and in the fixing of penalties.

Altogether it is a very readable book which makes useful and interesting reading for an hour.

J. R. V.

TA'LIM-E-JADID. By Muhammad Siddiq Memon. Published by the Anjuman-e-Islami Tarikh, Muslim University Aligarh. Crown 80. Pp. 40. Paper cover. Annas 3.

In this pamphlet the writer dwells upon the short comings of the present "God less" education and exhorts the young Musalmans to study the teachings of the Quran by acting upon which the early Musalmans rose to such an eminent position in the world.

BEWARE OF QUACKS

Dangers from Tonsils: Causes and Treatment by Dr. A. H. Vaidya DP. HY, D.F.N.D. (America), Specialist in Electrotherapy and Ambulant Surgery. Bombay, New Book Co., 1941. Pp VI+56: Re. 1.

This booklet is intended to warn its readers of the dangers of tonsils. All the diseases that affect the tonsils and the other conditions for which diseased tonsils may be responsible are described. The latter run from A to Z and include such diseases as arteriosclerosis, alopecia, cholecystitis, diabetes, epilepsy, herpes, insanity, prurigo and retinitis. The author gives extracts from medical journals in support of his findings, but any medical men who has a fair knowledge of his subject knows that the consensus of opinion is against putting all the diseases at the door of 'tonsils'. There is a chapter on the medical treatment which entirely weighs against ether and chloroform anaesthesia and the methods of surgical technique now in vogue. The last chapter praises the safety and advantages of the removal of these glands with electrical methods.

The author styles himself as specialist in electrotherapy and ambulant surgery and has letters after his name which are very, very unfamiliar. In spite of all this there is nothing personal in the whole book. There is a great likelihood of the layman for whom this book is evidently meant, being frightened out of his wits and a greater danger of his falling into the hands of the first charlatan he meets. This we cannot believe to be the object of the publishers.

G. C.

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A WOMAN'S WAY.....

Our Short Story

By

K. T. Narasimhachar

It was a week after my promotion as a Major had been gazetted. I had just returned after attending a party in my honour. As I was looking into my evening mail before going in for dinner, my bearer entered with a telegram. It read:

"Major Sunder Raj I.M.S.,
Rawalpindi.

My marriage fixed twentieth April. You must attend. Letter follows.

Ramu".

It gave me a shock. So Ramanathan had lost his wife Kamala—that accounted for his silence all these months! Then and there I sat down and applied for a month's leave. Four days after his telegram came his letter. I was baffled by its brevity. Ramanathan merely wrote to say that his wedding had been fixed for the twentieth of April at Tanjore and that I must attend. If I could not go, he would get the date changed to suit my convenience. Good old Ramu! I immediately telegraphed to him saying I would be in Tanjore on the 19th April. My leave was sanctioned in due course and I made preparations for my holiday after three years of exacting service on the North-West Frontier.

2

I had always envied my friend Ramanathan for more reasons than one. The only son of well-to-do parents, with education and character and happily married to a wife who was as sweet of nature as of face and form—well, if he was not worth envying, I did not know who was! We were chums from our cradles so to say, learnt our alphabets together and went through the same escapades at school and college. It was hard for me and Ramanathan to part company after we graduated—he for Law and I for Medicine. Soon after I completed my M.B.B.S., I was given a commission in the I.M.S.—the Great War of 1914 was raging then—and sent to France. When I returned home on leave after the War, I found Ramanathan married and settled in life, already giving promise of a brilliant career as an advocate. On the expiry of my leave I was posted to Peshawar and the following three years I spent in the most God-forsaken places on the N. W. Frontier.

I used to hear from Ramanathan in the beginning but later on he had lapsed into silence. This I magined was due to the exacting nature of his profession and—well, who can be blamed if he forgets the best of friends when he is married to a young and beautiful wife? My Colonel liked me very much and though I was only a Captain, he stood by and allowed me to perform the most serious operations. I knew that the old man's good opinion of me would have some substantial result and I worked harder than ever. My hopes were not vain for when the Colonel retired, I was gazetted a Major, the youngest among the Indians in the I.M.S.

3

On my way to Tanjore I broke my journey for a day at Madras. I had written to none of my friends that I was passing through Madras as I wanted to give them all a surprise But as soon as I got down from the train at the Central Station, whom should I meet but Gopalan, an old classmate of mine at the Medical College who also knew Ramanathan well? He took me to his residence and looked to my comforts. After dinner the talk naturally turned to old days and old friends.

"Well, how has Ramu been getting on? He has'nt written to me for months. As I told you, I am on my way to his wedding at Tanjore? I am sure he has sent you an invitation."

Gopalan did not answer my question but remained silent.

"You haven't quarrelled with him—have you, Gopu?"

"No, Sunder. I assure you; and he has invited me for his wedding."

"Poor chap, that he should have lost a wife like Kamala!"

"I don't know, Sunder, if—" said Gopalan and stopped abruptly without finishing his sentence.

"Well, what's it?" I asked.

"I hope you won't mind my doing a bit of plain speaking."

"Go on, go on," I said impatiently.

"If Ramanathan has lost his wife, he is entirely to blame."

"What!" I asked utterly amazed at Gopalan's words.

"Listen, Sunder. You know Ramanathan lost his father soon after his marriage. When Kamala joined him, his mother took a strange and sudden dislike for her."

"Impossible!" I interrupted "dislike a girl like Kamala!"

"Dislike is not the word, Sunder," continued Gopalan "in short the old woman soon made Kamala's life a hell for her!"

"But why?" I burst out "how could anybody dislike a girl so sweet-tempered?"

"Listen, Sunder, though the very telling of it is painful to me. You know Ramanathan had a widowed sister Jaya about the same age as his wife. Just because that poor girl had been denied the joys of life by Fate, Ramanathan's mother prevented Kamala from even wearing a decent sari."

"By God, that such things should still be possible in our land!

"If she wore flowers in her hair" continued Gopalan "the old hag called her a courtesan!"

"If I had a mother like that, I would have shot her!"

"Hear me out fully, Sunder. The old shrew half-starved Kamala. She would carry tales against her to Ramanathan."

"I had always credited Ramu with plenty of sense."

"But you forget he was like a lump of clay in his mother's hands.....Kamala's health broke down on account of her mother-in-law's ill-treatment. She was sent to her parents for a change about a year back.....but she never came back to Madras again."

"What became of her? A case of suicide, I suppose!"

"Perhaps, Sunder."

"And what about Ramanathan?"

"A little over six months ago, he called on me one evening

'I have come to bid you good-bye, Gopalan' he said 'I am leaving Madras for good'

"'Why, Ramanathan,' I asked 'what makes you leave Madras? You are getting on famously from what I hear All is well. I suppose. How is Kamala?'"

"'Don't ask me about her..... Good-bye, good-bye!' And he was off as suddenly as he came"

"You have'nt met him after that?"

"No. I tried to get news of him from common friends but nobody could tell me where he had gone or what he was doing. A mystery hung over his present life even as he seemed entirely to have forgotten his past and his friends. When he sent me the invitation for his wedding, I realised that I was still among the friends he remembered and more—"

"What's that?"

"That Kamala was dead!"

Gopalan's words did not convince me. A creature so sweet to become the victim of a shrew's devilry!.....What had become of Kamala? Could she still be alive by any chance?... If she was not dead, why had Ramanathan forsaken her? These questions worried me one after another. I realised there was no use racking my brains over them till I saw Ramanathan and learnt the truth from his own lips.

4

Next afternoon when I looked out of the window of my carriage at the Tanjore Station, there was no trace of Ramanathan. I must have passed him in a hurry I thought but look howsoever leisurely I did after getting down from my compartment, I could not spot him out among the expectant crowd. But he was the bridegroom I had clean forgotten and could not leave the marriage-house. Mastering my disappointment, I hurried to Ramanathan's residence.

The bride's father was a leading businessman of Tanjore, the Chairman of the local municipality and an M.L.C. besides other things. A large bungalow had been provided for the accommodation of the bridegroom's party near the wedding house. It was the eve of the wedding, all bustle and confusion. I knew most of Ramanathan's people, aunts and uncles, sisters and brother-in-law, nephews and nieces and they were all there including relations more distant. I gathered on inquiry that Ramanathan was in his room, having a nap after dinner.

I went straight to his room and tapped at the door, expecting him to greet me with his usual smile.

"Who is that?" came a question from inside in a none-too-pleasant voice.

"Ramu, it is I—Sunder".

"Who?"

"Sunder."

With a bang he opened the door and let me in, immediately closing it after me again. When I looked at him I could hardly believe it was Ramanathan. His eyes were red with recent weeping he was still in the grip of some great agony of soul, his whole appearance was so shocking

"Whatever is the matter, Ramu?" I asked "What's up, old chap? I can't bear to see you in this condition."

He went and sat on a chair, bent his head on the table in front of him and did not answer me. But I could hear him sobbing to himself.

"Ramu, my boy, won't you tell? You are to be married to-morrow, and here you are crying like a little girl for a broken toy".

"O Sunder, Sunder", he burst out crying, "I am broken".

"Your words make it all the more mysterious to me, Ramu. Come, be a man. Whatever has happened that I should find you in tears on the eve of your wedding?"

He wiped his tears and calmed himself a little. But I could get nothing out of him. I coaxed him, I entreated him, finally I threatened to leave for Madras by that night's train. That shook him from his obstinacy.

"Sunder", he said with his eyes still away from me, "you have always thought heaps of me but now you will realise I am a cad".

"Ramu, Ramu, you'll always be my best friend, whatever you may do". I said drawing my chair nearer to his.

"No, no.....you will hate me!... You don't know.....Kamala!.....O God"!

"What's it, Ramu? What's wrong?"

"Open that box, Sunder," he said pointing to a small box on the table, "and see what is inside".

I picked up the box he pointed out. It was a small box made of sandalwood. I opened it and found a letter folded and addressed in a woman's hand, covering a number of jewels made of gold and set with precious stones. I looked at Ramanathan for explanation.

"That letter!" said Ramanathan and gasped for breath.

I opened the letter and read. It ran as follows:—

"My beloved husband,

I came to know of your approaching marriage and am sending you my wedding gift. May you be happy at least hereafter.

Your forsaken
Kamala.

"From Kamala?" I asked astonished.

"Yes, from Kamala, my wife!"

I sat still for a while slowly comprehending things, amazed and awed by turns. Then we fell to talk till coffee was brought in.

5

I had not yet seen the last of the surprises in the story of my friend. Early next morning when they looked for the bridegroom to give him his bath before the religious rites began, Ramanathan was nowhere to be found True, I had slept in the same room as he but I knew no more as to his whereabouts than the man in the street. There was consternation in the minds of one and all who had come for the wedding. What! The bridegroom disappearing right on the morning of the wedding! Such a thing was never heard of except in the books of Conan Doyle or Edgar Wallace.

Everyone was trying to solve the mystery of Ramanathan's disappearance I could not guess as to where he could have gone or what could have happened to him Nor did I feel like staying in that wedding-house without him a moment longer I thought it best to slip away silently and spend some time quietly by myself on the banks of the river. Putting on my coat, I took out my cigarette case from my pocket As I opened the case to take out a cigarette, a note folded up and addressed to me in Ramanathan's familiar writing dropped out. I opened it and read this brief message in it:—

"My dear Sunder,

I am going to seek out my lost beloved.

Yours ever,
Ramu."

That was the last I knew or heard of my friend Ramanathan.

.....AND A MAN'S!

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

Art, A Pet Aversion

CUTCH RULER'S VIEWS ON MUSIC—NECESSITY OF DEFINITE STANDARDS—STATE MUST CONTROL MUSIC EDUCATION—RESPONSIBILITY OF RADIO AND TALKIE—WANTED NATIONAL ORCHESTRA AND BAND—DON'T MISS THE ARTIST—PORTRAIT GALLERY IN LONDON NOT IN BOMBAY—ART ON WOMEN'S FRONT—POST-WAR EDUCATION SHOULD EMBRACE ART

The functions which provide pleasant diversions from A.R.P. to ArtT., are getting less frequent these days; but one of them was organised on March 17, by the School of Indian Music of Professor Deodhar. The occasion was the opening ceremony by His Highness the Maharaosaheb of Cutch of a concert hall recently added to the school. The programme included delightful music, dances and speeches. His Highness the Maharaosaheb, who is a connoisseur of music, paid a deserving tribute to Professor Deodhar and also expressed his views on music which reflected a broad and progressive outlook.

WANTED DEFINITE STANDARDS

"The one great defect in our system of teaching music is," said His Highness the Maharaosaheb, "that we have no universally recognised standard of musical excellence"—an opinion which is liable to be interpreted in more than one way. The North Indian music has attained a high standard of excellence which should be the objective of every teacher and school of music and every insititution which undertakes to disseminate the art. An emphasis on the high standard is needed especially at the present juncture when music is passing from the accredited professionals to its amateur patrons and is filtering, through its mechanical vehicles, in an enormously wide field—the masses.

His Highness the Maharaosaheb's remark will appear to be pertinent, if one is convinced that the various agencies of music have their own and, therefore, varied standards. The talkie has its own standard and so has the radio, the dance-stage and the amateur world. The classical music will not retain its integrity and the intensity of its aesthetic appeal if it is not practised and propagated with an eye on the highest stage of its development, which should be universally acknowledged as the standard of its excellence.

Thorough and systematic training to the gifted aspirants in all the aspects of music is of paramount importance to its perpetuation in its traditional purity. It involves the question of establishment of schools and academies of music, which should be controlled by the State and conducted by musicians of notes, but the State has, so far, remained callously indifferent to the problem of arts like dance, drama and music. The policy of laissez faire adopted by it in the case of these arts has granted freedom to the adventurous and half-backed amateurs and incompetent teachers to masquerade as master-musicians and to set up faulty standards.

EDUCATION AND MUSIC

Mere efficiency in the empirical execution of the popular melodies should not be the sole aim of music-education. The excellence of the Indian system of music lies in its very complexness. It can be attained by him only who masters its classical technique and imbibes the knowledge of its theories and principles embodied in the authentic works on music. Be he a vocalist or an instrumentalist, the musician should be well grounded in the intricate system of the Indian 'gayaki.' He should be able to capture the intrinsic beauty of the minute divisions of the 'swaras' beyond the scale of the harmonium and should have an intimate knowledge of the various 'talas.

As regards incorporation of music in the curriculum of the universities, His Highness the Maharaosaheb said, "it is a change that needs encouragement." As a matter of fact, it is an educational innovation of immediate importance. Science claims a lion's share in the expenditure incurred on academic education, but poor art has to go abegging. Art is as essential to life as science is—a principle which is not accepted by the universities that make an invidious distinction between the two and disqualify art like music as an educational subject. Education should produce musicians as well as music-patrons.

Perhaps the most art-apathetic university in India is the University of Bombay. Its senate promised academic recognition to music on 14-2-1939 when it accepted the proposal to institute a diploma course in it, but the proposal is still on paper. The purists and puritans, who are presiding over the destinies of academic education in the Bombay Presidency, do not like to take a hasty step in translating the same in action or probably they do not relish a diversion from the military science to the musical art.

Every system of education must accept music as an integral and important part of its curriculum. It should aim at training the ears of the students to enjoy beauty of the abstract world of sound. Education in music in general schools should be graded according to the capacity of the students in the different standards to enjoy and express music. Intelligent music appreciation as an educational accomplishment on the part of the future citizens of India will restore music to the high level touched by it and will reinstate it in its legitimate place in life.

NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS

Organisation of the State Broadcasting Agency does not absolve the Government from its obligation of providing institutions for the systematic study of music. Education in art should precede and prompt its effusion, as it is a safeguard against its enervation by injudicious exploitation. The radio and the talkie, which are designed to function on a mass-production basis, have made music accessible to immensely large audiences. They should therefore, set up higher standards of music and raise the taste of their audiences above the level of the 'film-gan' which has come to be a popular fare even with the street-urchins.

No institution or agency should vulgarise music in order to cater to the so-called popular taste. Conversely speaking, it should not pervert the taste of the listeners by serving to them a pot-pourri or spurious music. The necessity of fixing definite standards of music is felt more keenly in the present age—the age of democracy and machinery—the age of amateurism, propagandism and commercialism. Democratisation of art should not be its degradation. Machine-made art should not suppress man-made art. The musician must retain his place of honour in the concert-hall.

MAINTAIN ITS GREATNESS

The dance-stage entails ample scope for development of music, orchestral as well as vocal, but the so-called modern trends of dance have very nearly dispensed with its vocal element and converted it into a dumb-show which is introduced as the latest edition of its classilal technique. Orchestral music needs, with a few exceptions, organisation on systematic lines. It is in the most unsatisfactory condition especially on the amateur stage. There are amateurs who dance to the accompaniment of the instruments selected at random—and there are others who embarrass the tabla or mridang player to catch their acrobatic movements. The dancer must be a musician, since music is an integral part of dance.

The inartistic and un-Indian bands playing their cacophonic music in the streets during the marriage-season constitute an aspect of music which has not engaged the least attention of the music-world. Construction of orchestral music and band out of the instruments of all the classical types is not less important than perpetuation of vocal music. Traditional instrumental material that has survived should be refined and reorganised into a national band and orchestra.

Of all the arts of India music has preserved its traditional purity in a high degree and has maintained its hold on the minds of the people. Since modern India has repudiated the devotional and dedicatory ideal of art, the only incentive to the growth of music will be popular demand for music of genuine and superior quality. In his address at the inauguration of a series of musical concerts in aid of the Pattamadai High School at Tinnevelly on March 9, Gayakasikhamani L. Muthiah Bhagvatar said that music is the greatest and the most glorious of fine arts. To realise the greatness of music should be the ambition of the musicians as well as the music-patrons.

OMISSION OF THE ARTIST

Functions for unveiling the portraits and busts of celebrities are frequently organised in Bombay, but the names of the artists who execute them are rarely mentioned by the President or other speakers—a practice which should be deprecated and to which Madras recently furnished a pleasant contrast. Mr. T. V. Kalyansundara Mudaliar paid a tribute, while unveiling the portrait of Shri Ramkrishna Paramahansa at the Shri Ramakrishna School, G. T., Madras, to Mr. Kanaka Subbapathy Mudaliar—the artist who had painted the portrait—and thus reminded those who preside over or speak at similar functions in Bombay not to miss the artists.

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(Continued on page 16)

"SACRIFICE"—from the album of drawing, painting and sculpture by Mr. P. T. Reddy, of the J. J. School of Art.

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The following message has been sent to Sir Stafford Cripps:—

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Cripps To Attend Congress Cabinet

WILL MEET MAHATMA AT BIRLA HOUSE

BRITISH ENVOY TO DISCLOSE CHURCHILL PROPOSALS ON MONDAY?

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Sir Stafford Cripps is expected to call at Birla House to-morrow morning and meet Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee.

The Congress Working Committee is meeting to-morrow at 3 p.m.

At a Press Conference Sir Stafford said he would broadcast to the Indian people at 8-30 p.m. on Monday an "explanation of the contents of the document"—the British War Cabinet's proposals to end Indian political deadlock.

AZAD MEETS CRIPPS

Maulana Azad and Mr. Asaf Ali were with Sir Stafford Cripps for 2 hours and ten minutes.

Maulana Azad stated to Press correspondents that the third meeting with Sir Stafford Cripps was likely to-morrow. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's meeting with Sir Stafford Cripps, which had been fixed for 6-30 began ten minutes later as interview with Maulana Azad and Mr. Asaf Ali took longer than was expected.

THEY MEET MAHATMA

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, met Mahatma Gandhi to-day when Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Asaf Ali were present.

Maulana left after half an hour and Mr. Rajagopalachari and Gandhiji were together for a considerable time.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this evening. Soon after his arrival he had a discussion with Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening and had a talk with him.

Mr. Satyanarain Singh, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's interview with Sir Stafford Cripps lasted forty-five minutes.

NEHRU MEETS HIM TODAY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is meeting Sir Stafford Cripps on Sunday.

HINDU LEADERS HAVE INTERVIEWS

The Hindu Mahasabha representatives met Sir Stafford Cripps this afternoon. The representatives were Mr. Savarkar, Dr. B. S. Moonjee, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava and Mr. Ganpat Rai.

The interview of the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha with Sir Stafford Cripps was over shortly before 4-30 p.m.

Dr. Moonjee, replying to Press correspondents, said, that his impression was that they had been as good as told to "take it or leave it."

"What is going to be your choice?" asked a correspondent.

"We will discuss and decide", said Dr. Moonjee.

SAVARKAR IN FIGHTING MOOD

Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, seemed to be in a fighting mood. He declared "We will fight Pakistan."

As Hindu Mahasabha representatives were coming out Maulana Azad and Mr. Asaf Ali passed them and were received on the steps by Sir Stafford Cripps.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held on April 3 in Delhi.

JOINT CONSULTATION

Hindu Mahasabha leaders and leaders of the Sikh community had a joint consultation to-day on Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals conveyed to the Sikh leaders. Dr. M. R. Jayakar was present at the meeting for a short time.

An official statement issued at the end of the meeting says that the discussion concerned mainly

(Continued on page 12)

Reform Of Lords

Move To Abolish Birth Qualification For Membership

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 28.

According to the "Daily Herald's" political Correspondent Government is considering a sweeping plan for reform of the House of Lords, abolishing birth qualification for membership designed to create an entirely new Second Chamber on representative basis, by removing a Lord's right to sit there merely because he happens to be his father's son.

The reformed Chamber will include representatives of the main sections of the nation's public life, including leaders of various Churches, spokesmen of organised employers of workers, representatives of science, literature and similar professions, educational leaders, representatives of the main political parties according to their strength in the Commons, Chairman of County Councils, leaders of the co-operative movement.

A committee under Sir John Anderson is working out the plan and is expected to report shortly to the War Cabinet.

India And Ceylon

JAPAN'S REAL OBJECTIVES

But Her Doom Being Sealed Says Smuts

JOHANNESBURG, March 27.

If Germany fails to eliminate Russia from the war this summer, she will be faced with final ruin, declared Field-Marshal Smuts in a broadcast to the nation here to-day.

As for Japan, he said that despite her rapid successes she had so far achieved "nothing really vital to the issue of the war". Her decision to challenge both America and the British Empire would later be looked upon as "a curiosity of national policy and the greatest act of National folly which history has had to record".

Field-Marshal Smuts envisaged this summer a German offensive eastwards and a Japanese offensive westwards. For the British Empire and Commonwealth, therefore, he said, the principal battlegrounds would probably be the Middle East, India and the Indian Ocean.

Field-Marshal Smuts went on: Japan is no doubt in a great dilemma.

Her present move against Australia may be only a feint—India and Ceylon may be her real objectives. But in that case, her doom is being sealed by the building up of America's overwhelming strength on land, sea and in the air in Australia and the surrounding waters and the certainty of an eventual devastating attack from there.—Reuter.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad being welcomed by Sir Stafford Cripps when he went to have an interview with the latter at Delhi.

Raid Warning In Vienna

LONDON, March 28.

An Air Ministry 'communique' to-day states: "Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked aerodromes in Low Countries last night but bad weather prevented large-scale operations over enemy territory. Mines were laid at several points. Four of our aircraft are missing."

BERNE.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Bader Nachrichten" states that an air-raid alarm was sounded in Vienna on Thursday night, when R.A.F. planes flew over Austria.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bombers Over Enemy Territory

LONDON, March 27.

It is officially announced that Ruhr was attacked last night in force while targets in Holland, Belgium and France were also bombed. Thirteen British bombers are missing.—Reuter.

R. A. F BOMBS OSTEND

LONDON, March 28.

An Air Ministry communique states, "This afternoon bombers with strong fighter escort attacked objectives at Ostend. Our fighters destroyed one enemy fighter and damaged a number of others. One of our fighters is missing.

The crew of a Wellington bomber reported missing after Wednesday night's raid on the Ruhr has been rescued from the sea by one of His Majesty's ships."—Reuter.

SMALL SCALE RAID OVER MALTA

MALTA, March 28.

A Communique issued late on Friday night states: "Enemy air activity over Malta yesterday was on a restricted scale. There were three bombing raids by a small single formation on each occasion.

One Messerschmitt 109 was probably destroyed by an anti-aircraft fire. There was some civilian damage and no casualties.

The last raid is still in progress

BULGAR DIVISIONS MOVING SOUTH

LONDON, March 27.

Following Cable has been received from London—

Bulgarian divisions are moving to the southern frontier, particularly in the lower Miritza Valley reports the "Daily Mail's" special correspondent on the German frontier. Turkey is said to be braced for any emergency, and has massed troops along her European frontier. Art treasures have been removed from Istanbul

Subhas Killed In Air Crash

LONDON, March 28.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was killed in air crash off the coast of Japan, according to the Lyons radio quoting a Tokyo message.—Reuter.

VICHY: Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose lost his life when the plane in which he was flying to Tokyo to attend a "Free India Congress" crashed off the Japanese coast, according to a Tokyo message. With him were his adjutant and a number of other Indians.—

THAW SETS IN ON MOSCOW FRONT

LONDON March 28.

No information is available in London regarding the progress of the operations in Russia but it is stated thaw has set in on the Mosco front.

MOSCOW:—A Communique says there were no substantial change at the front.

The Soviet Midday Communique states: "During the night of March 27 no substantial changes took place at the front."

Five hundred German officers and men were killed during two days' fighting on one sector of the south-western front, according to the supplement to to-day's Soviet communique. Soviet booty included three tanks and five field guns. Soviet riflemen on one sector of the western front dislodged the Germans from an inhabited place, the Germans leaving hundreds of dead on the battlefield.

Guerilla activity by the Russians behind the Kalinin front is reaching a considerable scale, according to a report by the Russian News Agency. Having annihilated an enemy company, the guerillas found themselves faced with a punitive expedition one battalion strong and armed with three guns and a trench mortar section. Unperturbed, they lay in wait for this as well and in skilfully conceived ambush, routed this force more than twice their strength, the Germans losing 250 men.

NAZIS ABANDON KEY POSITION

STOCKHOLM:—After two days very hard fighting on the Leningrad front, the Germans have been compelled to abandon a key position, according to the Moscow correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet". The Russians have advanced nine miles cutting German railway communications on the Leningrad-Novgorod Railway.

'GLIDING DEVILS'

MOSCOW:—"Gliding Devils" is the title bestowed by their enemies on a guerilla detachment of skilled Russian skiers. These "gliding devils" have just returned to their own lines after a raid lasting 80 days in the rear of German and Finnish positions on the Karelian sector, says a Leningrad despatch to-day. On the very day of their return the 'gliding devils' trapped a convoy of German ammunition lorries annihilating almost the entire escort and blowing up 41 lorries. Two of these 'gliding devils' are to be decorated. One single-handed placed mines which blew up a lorry load of German infantry sent out to find the raiders. Another killed 28 Germans and Finns during these operations.

Cripps Will Release 'Document' Tomorrow

Willing To Meet Representatives Of 'Communists' & Fair Sex

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Explaining the arrangements made for the publication of the proposals brought by him, Sir Stafford Cripps stated at his Press Conference this morning that after the tea party to be given to him by the Press Association on Sunday he proposed to give a special Press Conference at 6 p.m.

He would there give a short introductory explanation as to the form of the document and would then give the document itself and answer questions as regards the document itself.

The document was for publication on Monday morning. The time of 6 p.m. was being fixed in order to ensure simultaneous world-wide publicity, not earlier than Monday morning.

At 8-30 on Monday night he proposed to broadcast an explanation to the Indian people of the contents of the document.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

"I am entirely satisfied with the talks so far", said Sir Stafford Cripps at his press conference this morning.

With regard to his interview with Mahatma Gandhi in particular he said, "I thought it an extremely helpful interview". "I expect to see him on Sunday again", he added.

"At yesterday's interview we talked about the weather, Wardha, food, health and some other matters". (laughter).

As a result of the talks so far, he said, he had made only one change in the draft of the proposals. He had reworded a sentence which he was told was not quite clear. Otherwise the draft stood unchanged.

"I notice", he said, "that the press observes the facial appearance of each person as he comes out of the house I am afraid I have been diddling you on that. Just as he is going out each time, I tell my visitor that he has got to smile broadly. (laughter).

It is a curious thing in the reactions of human nature that that simple statement should make everybody laugh and therefore effected the purpose I have in view"

Sir Stafford said that every evening at 10 he went to the Viceroy and talked over his experiences of the day.

MEETING COMMUNISTS

Replying to further questions he said he was going to see some Indian Communists who were out of jail. It was pointed out to him that the Communist Party in India had been banned. He observed that he was not going to see any member of the party but individual Communists.

He would be pleased to see a representative of women, of the Indian States Peoples or any representative organisation of young Indians.

"The Viceroy saw 52 peoples before the August Offer was made. How many do you propose to see? Will you exceed that number?" (laughter).

"I am going to see as many people as there are hours available in the time I am here." (more laughter).

"Did you ask your visitors to smile in order to conceal their disappointment?" (further laughter).

"Disappointment at seeing me?" (laughter).

Asked about his programme at the end of his Indian Mission Sir Stafford said: "As far as I know I shall be going direct back to England" He added: "I don't think there is any question of my going to Ceylon."

WHAT ABOUT ROY AND ROSE

Was he going to see representatives of Indian commercial interests in the same way as he saw representatives of British commercial interests yesterday?

Sir Stafford replied that he had no present intention of doing so. "British commercial interests", he added "will in certain events have a particular position which will not be the same as Indian commercial interests".

His present intention was to stick to his original statement that he would be here for a fortnight.

"I don't propose to leave India until I know one way or the other whether the proposals are acceptable or not. That doesn't mean I am going to stay indefinitely. Within the next ten days I am going to make up my mind whether they are acceptable or not".

He indicated that he was not sure if he could see Mr. M. N. Roy and said that there had been some communication with the Forward Bloc but he could not say if he would see them.

What is Comrade Cripps party in England?

"I have got a party of one and I have the great advantage that it always votes the same way." (laughter).

It was noticed that Sir Stafford was wearing khaddar trousers.

Sapru And Dr. Jayakar Interview Sir Stafford Cripps

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. M. R. Jayakar saw Sir Stafford Cripps together, the interview lasting for over an hour. The interview started at 11 this morning.—A. P.

C. R. Meets Cripps

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's interview with Sir Stafford Cripps lasted one hour and twenty minutes.—A. P.

Deo For Delhi

POONA, March 27.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo left for Delhi this evening to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—A.P.

BLAMEY TO MEET MACARTHUR

MELBOURNE: The Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in Australia, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey hopes to meet the Allied Supreme Commander-in-Chief in the Anzac Area Gen. MacArthur this week-end. They have not yet met.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

LONDON, March 27.

"I cannot speak of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India, but I will say that I am an optimist", said S. Lall, High Commissioner for India, speaking at a luncheon of the institution of Chemical engineers in London on Friday. I have every hope that if not today or to-morrow then the day after that the relations between Britain and India will be settled honourably and satisfactorily", added Mr. Lall.—Reuter.

BUSY DAY FOR CRIPPS

(Continued from page 11)

methods to "meet the apprehended danger of Pakistan."

PRINCES MEET CRIPPS

Delegation of the Chamber of Princes consisting of the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Patiala, Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Krishnamachari, Sir Ramaswamy Iyer, Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Manubhai Mehta, and Mr. Maqbool Mahmud saw Sir Stafford Cripps this morning.

It is understood that the delegation of the Chamber of Princes to-day in their talks with Sir Stafford Cripps handed over a questionnaire asking for clarification of points in the proposals regarding Indian States, particularly those which foreshadow a revision of the existing treaties.

HYDERABAD DELEGATION

The Hyderabad (Dn.) delegation which saw Sir Stafford Cripps today included the following: Nawab of Chhatari, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung and Syed Abdul Aziz.

JINNAH AND LEAGUE

The interview between Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Sir Stafford Cripps started at 2 p.m.

The meeting lasted nearly an hour.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League held another sitting this afternoon, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. Raja Saheb of Mahamudabad and Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry who could not attend yesterday were present to-day. The meeting heard from Mr. Jinnah the gist of the talk he had with Sir Stafford Cripps. The meeting was adjourned till 5 p.m. on Monday.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has received the following cable from Cambridge dated March 27; "Moslem students of Cambridge back you to the full in demands for Pakistan and wish you every success in negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps.

SAPRU MEMORANDUM.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, it is understood, propose to submit a memorandum to Sir Stafford Cripps setting forth their views on the proposals and may take an early opportunity of meeting Sir Stafford Cripps again.

JAWAHAR FOR DELHI.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has left for Delhi by the mail this evening.—A. P

BENGAL DELEGATION.

CALCUTTA:—A delegation of the Scheduled Caste members of the Bengal Assembly is leaving for Delhi to confer with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. M. C. Rajah and others to represent their interests before Sir Stafford Cripps.

Karnatak Demands Separate Province

DHARWAR: Telegrams urging the claims of Karnatak to be a separate province in the new Indian constitution have been sent to the Congress President and Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Karnatak Unification Conference and other public bodies in Karnatak. Leaders of the Lingayat community are meeting here tomorrow to represent their views to Sir Stafford Cripps. Sir S. T. Kambli, ex-Minister in Bombay Government, Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil, and Dewan Bahadur S. D. Manvi are attending the meeting.

The formation of a separate Karnatak Province has been urged on the Congress President on behalf of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee in the event of the Congress accepting the constitutional changes.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF DETENUS

LAHORE: The Punjab Civil Liberties Union, it is understood, have submitted a representation to Sir Stafford Cripps urging the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners detained without judicial trial on account of their political views.

LUUCKNDW: Raja Sir Maharaj Singh will proceed to New Delhi to-morrow evening.

The Indian Christian Delegation will interview Sir Stafford Cripps on Monday afternoon.

FIRST ROUND OF TALKS OVER

Sir Stafford Cripps had twenty-two visitors to-day—the largest number he has so far had to deal with in a single day—indicating that the talks have entered the clarificatory stage in their case.

During the last three days Sir Stafford has completed the first round of discussions with representatives of practically all major non-official interests, except those of the Scheduled Castes, namely Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. M. C. Rajah.

It is announced by the Hindu Mahasabha office here that Sikh and Hindu Mahasabha leaders had a conference lasting an hour and a half this morning before the Mahasabha representatives saw Sir Stafford. Dr. M. R. Jayakar and Hindu members of the Central Legislature attended the conference, which declared that the Mahasabha and Sikh leaders "should present a common front in case any attempt is made to vivisect India."

Meherally For Mayoralty

Bombay Municipal Congress Party's Decision

The name of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally was suggested as the Congress party's candidate for the Mayoralty, and as there was no other name, the suggestion was unanimously accepted at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party held at the Congress House on Saturday evening.

Mr. S. K. Patil presided.

The following two resolutions were passed at the meeting (1) While the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, is and has always been opposed to the convention of communal turn in the Mayoral election, it does not at the present juncture in the country's politics wish to depart from the usual practice this year (2) A member of the party who absents from more than half the sittings of the Corporation in any calendar month without any serious cause of absence previously approved of by the party is liable to be called by the party to resign his seat from the Corporation."

The leader of the party said that the latter rule would be rigidly enforced.

LEAGUE CIRCLES UPSET AT CRIPPS MODEL OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

I understand that Mr. Jinnah at yesterday night's meeting of the League Working Committee stated that the machinery to be set up under Cripps Scheme to elicit Muslim opinion on the Pakistan question was unsatisfactory. While recognising that self determination had been granted to the Muslims and provision had been made for the constitution of one or more self-governing dominions in India, Mr. Jinnah said that he favoured the method of Plebiscite for ascertaining Muslim opinion.

In reply to a question, Mr. Jinnah said that if the Muslim masses did not want Pakistan, he would give up the demand.

"What will you do if the Congress rejects"

In answer to this question, the view was stated at the meeting that the point should be taken up with Sir Stafford Cripps whether the Muslim League would be given the chance to try the scheme alone with other parties who are prepared to co-operate.

The League will await the Congress decision before finally deciding its course.

MEHERALLY TO BE RELEASED

LAHORE, Mar. 28.

Orders for the release of Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, were issued today by Mr D. Falshaw, Session Judge, Lahore, his sentence of six months' imprisonment having been reduced on appeal to them term already undergone The fine of Rs 500 was also reduced to Rs. 100 which was paid by a friend of Mr Meherally.

Mr. Meherally, it will be recalled, was convicted under the Defence of India Rules for defying an externment order served on him by the Punjab Government, when he visited Lahore in January last.

Mr. Meherally is proceeding to Delhi immediately after his release.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 12, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 11, 1361
Parsi: Meher 26, 1311
Sunrise: 6-37 a.m. Sunset: 6-50 p.m.
Hightide 9-36 22-18, Lowtide 3-54 15-41

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW WEST END—"Doctor", 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
REGAL—"Paris Calling" 4 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 11-15 morning.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 4-45 and 9 p.m. to-day and to-morrow at 11 a.m.
NOVELTY—"Paisa" 3-30, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
CAPITOL—"I Wanted Wings" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja-Rani" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
AURORA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gharki-Laj" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Billy the Kid" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 12 noon
MINERVA—"Taj Mahal" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
METRO—"They Died with their Boots on" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdoshi" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 12 noon
BROADWAY—"Civil Marriage" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday and Monday at 12-45.
IMPERIAL—"Yyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Ujala" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 12-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Achut Kanya" 1-45 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.

GHATKOPAR STUDENTS' UNION: Members of the above Union will present a programme of variety entertainments to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Hindu Sabha Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The law that moves to righteousness" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY: The Annual General meeting of the Muslim Ambulance Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Society.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET: The next meeting will be held at Bhadran Bhuvan, 95 Naigam Cross Rd., Dadar to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Election of the office-bearers will take place.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee a flag-salutation will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at the Committee's office, Parel.

B.B.S.L.A. SPORTS: The 17th annual sports of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association will be held on the W.I.F.A. grounds at the Co-operage to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

NATIONAL PRAYER: Under the auspices of The Blavatsky Lodge, T.S., there will be public national prayers at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

"WORLD OF TO-MORROW": There will be a public lecture at the Bahai Hall Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "The World of To-morrow".

LATE RAO BAHADUR A. S. DESAI TOPIWALLA: 21st anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla will be celebrated at the Kucial Deshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside. There will be kirtan of Pilu Buva Wadoojkar at 3 p.m.

RASHTRABHASHA PRACHARAKS' MEETING: The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—To-day (Sunday), a meeting of the Rashtrabhasha Pracharaks will be held at 3 p.m. at the Sabha premises, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty.

ARYAN MAHASABHA: "How man can change his mind in a progressive world in a real sense" will be the subject of a lecture that will be given by Pandit Brahmanandji, chief of the Aryan Mahasabha at Chowpatty sands, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

JAMA'ATUL-MUSLIMEEN, BOMBAY: The fifth lecture on the Quran will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. at the Hall of the Jama'at, Bhendi Bazar Jn., Wazir Bldg., (2nd floor, room 19). The subject is "Secrets of the Successful Party".

KAMATIPURA CITIZENS' MEETING: A meeting of the Kamatipura Citizens Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), in the Telgu Munurwar Wadi Shankerrao Pupala Road, Kamatipura, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to consider as to how best they would co-operate with the working of the P.V.B. in Kamatipura area.

Y. M. H. A.: The annual gengral meeting and dinner of Young Men's Hindu Association will be held in the premises of the Association to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. respectively.

K. C. W. ASSOCIATION: The third annual general meeting of the Konkani Catholics' Welfare Association (Belgaum Division) will be held at 290 Lamington Road, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m.

LIBERAL COUNCIL TO MEET

To Consider Cripps' Proposals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy, President of the All-India National Liberal Federation, arrived here this morning in connection with the meeting of the Council of the Federation on Sunday.

It is understood that the main item on the agenda of the Council, is the consideration of the proposals of the British War Cabinet, sent through Sir Stafford Cripps for the settlement of the Indian Constitutional question. It was expected that the Cripps' proposals would be public by Saturday evening and that the Council would be in a position to discuss it on Sunday. But it would appear that the programme has been slightly altered due to the fact that the proposals will not be made public till Sunday evening.

The Council will, however, meet according to schedule on Sunday afternoon when the members are expected to have informal discussions. The Council will meet again on Monday to pronounce its opinion on the proposals.

Besides the President, Sir Raghunath Paranjpye and Principal Gharpure arrived this morning. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is here and Sir Cowasji Jehangir has come back from Delhi to attend the Council meeting. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is expected to arrive on Sunday morning.

SOLUTION TO WAR PROFITEERING.

WASHINGTON,—Testifying before the House Committee investigating national defence Mr. William Witherow, President of the American National Association of Manufacturers, said that the Association had recommended to the Ways and Means Committee the adoption of a 90 per cent war excess profits tax, to be superimposed upon the combined normal and war income tax of 40 per cent. Mr. Witherow said he believed this was the solution to war profiteering.—Reuter.

MOGAVEERA MAHAJANA SABHA: The Special General Meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the M. V. Mandali 38 Nanabhai Lane.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE: Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa will unfurl the National Flag at the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Sunday), at the Congress House.

SIR B.P.S. ROY'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, will speak on "The Present Political Situation" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

B. P. STUDENTS' FEDERATION: A meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 a.m. at the office of the Federation (Kennedy Bridge). The business is formation of Students' Freedom Brigade and the question of participation in war.

MARATHA LEADERS' MEETING: A meeting of the Maratha leaders, Ex. M.L.Cs., Maratha Chairmen of the District Local Board and the representatives of the Maratha institutions all over the country will be held at the Maratha Samaj Graha to-day (Sunday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) with regard to the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps to India.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION & LIBRARY, KALYAN: Under the auspices of this Association, a farewell address will be given to Rao Bahadur D. S. Naidu, an ex-President of the Association, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the Kalyan Municipal Council Hall, on the eve of his leaving this place for Secunderabad. Shet. K. G. Karson will preside.

A.R.P. DEMONSTRATION: A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Anjuman-i-Khudammul Quran at Mahefile Shahe Khorasan, Palagali, near Dongri Tram Station, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. A. A. Hakim, Officer of Safety First Association will demonstrate, with instruments and charts, the precautions to be taken during naval or air raids. Syed Aboo Mahomed will preside.

VAKOLA WELFARE LEAGUE: Under the auspices of the Emergency Committee of the Vakola Welfare League a public meeting of the residents of Vakola will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Shet Bhomaji Shivaji's Compound when public workers of Santa Cruz will speak on the duties of the public in case of emergency. Volunteers will also be enrolled at the meeting.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP: A correspondent writes: The long-felt want of the poor and middle classes in the North of Bombay City was fulfilled by the opening of a cheap grain shop at Dharavi on Saturday evening, near India Goatskin Corporation, Ltd., Dharavi, by Mr. K. L. Panjabi the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. A chain of other shops is also to be opened in Mahim and its vicinity for the special use of the poor and needy. This has been possible due to the public-spirited co-operation shown by Mian Mohammed Din Sahib and his nephew Mr. Mohd. Abubaker and others.

A view of Aurora when the audience is sitting.

Masani's Appeal For National War Front

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Observing that when the clock was striking the most momentous hour in India's history one could not help referring to the issues involved in the crisis, Mr. Masani said that India demanded of her sons and daughters to-day and united effort in varied form of service for sustaining and strengthening the war effort. Without the settlement of the political problem however, there could be no unity. To solve that problem an eminent ambassador was in their midst. "When God wants a hard thing done," said Milton years ago, "he tells it to his Englishmen," said Mr. R. P. Masani delivering the 'commencement address' of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, this evening at Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Sir Sorabji Saklatvala presided.

Continuing Mr. Masani said "man has been in a complaining mood ever since the dawn of creation. For his own sin he is ever on the look out for a scape goat."

Mr. Masani made an appeal to the public of all classes to join the National War Front.

Sixteen candidates were awarded diplomas, and certificates for their thesis on varied social topics.

LADY LUMLEY PRAISES CHILD HEALTH WELFARE SOCIETIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the joint meeting of the Bombay Presidency Indian Welfare Society, the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, the Bombay Presidency Baby, Health Week Association, and the Bombay Branch of the Baby and Health Week Association, Lady Lumley expressed her satisfaction at the good progress made by those institutions in spite of the war.

BOMBAY'S NEW TALKIE HOUSE, AURORA

A great festival for the lovers of the Silver Screen was celebrated on the 19th instant when a new Talkie House, meeting with the needs of over half a lac of Bombay's residents in the Northern area, was declared open in the presence of a large audience consisting of prominent producers, distributors, exhibitors, stars, technicians, artists, journalists and a number of prominent public men. The gathering was a unique one and each one of them was highly pleased with the new picture house, Aurora, situated at King's Circle, near the tram terminus and the King's-way railway-station, Matunga.

The Aurora is undoubtedly not only the most magnificent picture house in this area, but one of the best theatres in Bombay City. Constructed on the most modern lines, it is a very spacious and roomy structure with ample corridors and vast seating accommodation for an audience of 9.0.

The Aurora satisfies a long felt need of several thousands of Bombay residents in the newly developed Matunga area and nearby suburbs, who for want of a proper picture house so long, had either to go long distances to see pictures or be content with smaller, uncomfortable and old-style theatres where they could not enjoy even the best pictures presented.

The Aurora will exhibit the best selection of both foreign and Indian pictures, suiting the tastes of the cosmopolitan population of this great city.

Protima Das Gupta's Romantic Role

In Acharya Art Productions' "Kunwara Baap" Protima Das Gupta plays the modern Eve with such acting ability that our flapper girls of real life would certainly envy her for her chic appearance and poise. Her giving a good account of herself in these scenes, shows what a great actress she is. That also shows why she has been so popular in Bengal. Her performances in the Bengali pictures in which Protima has appeared so far, have always received enthusiastic notices in the Press.

That is quite a promising prospect for "Kunwara Baap".

• SONGS
• ROMANCE
• DANCE

NALINI JAYWANT
in NATIONAL'S
Nirdosh
NATIONAL'S PICTURE

SWASTIK
To-day & To-morrow:
12 Noon Marathi
3, 6 & 9 p.m. Hindi

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 8th April, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 8th APRIL, 1942

Silhouette Competition 29/3/42.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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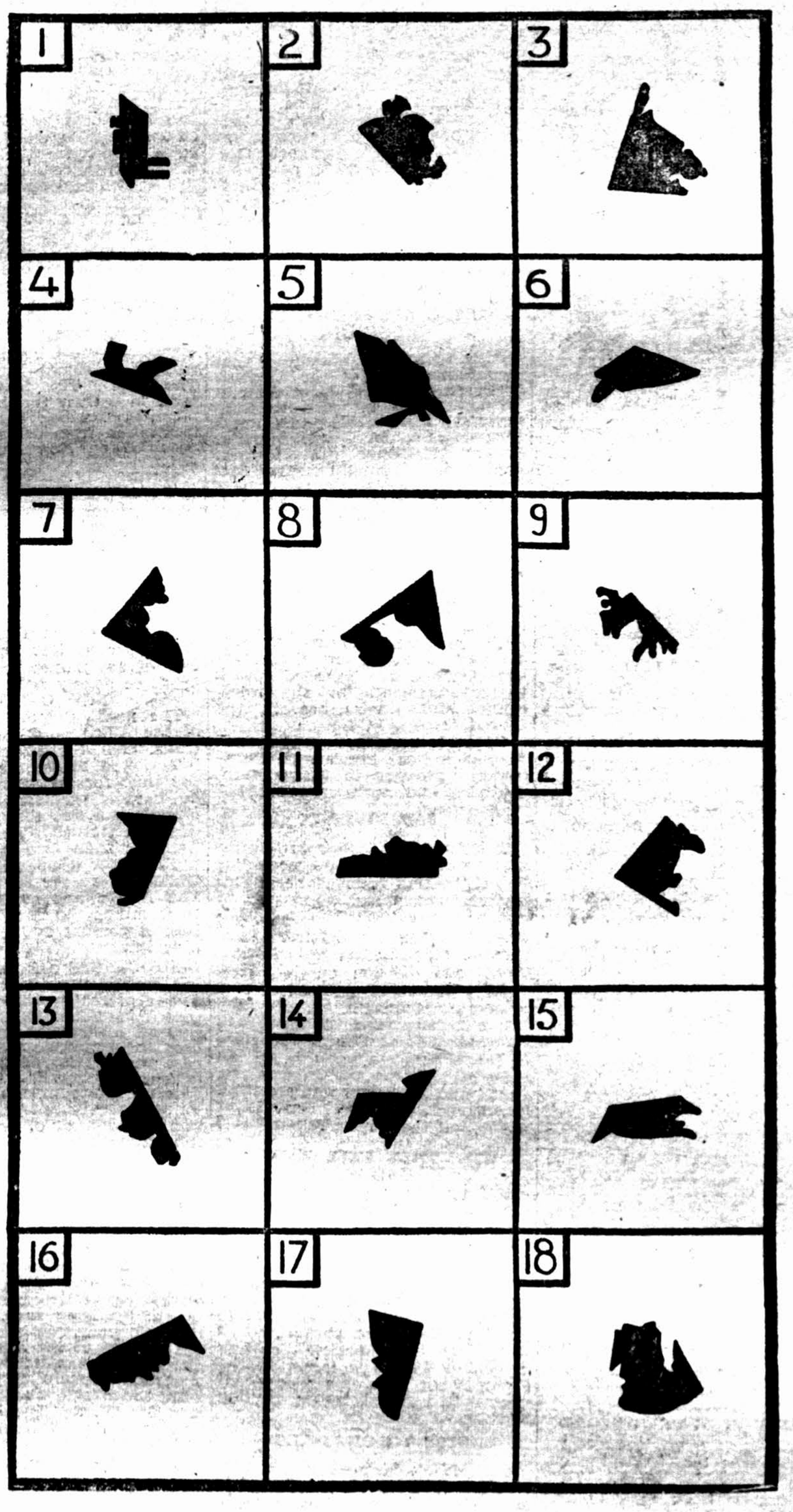
RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES



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The Bombay Chronicle
SUNDAY EDITION

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Rs.	A.
YEARLY		
Local	6	0
Mofussil	7	0
HALF YEARLY		
Local	3	8
Mofussil	4	0
SINGLE COPY ANNAS		2

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Raffaele Scores A Rich Treble

Favourites Trounced Again At Mahalaxmi

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Punters who patronised at Mahalaxmi when the last day of spring meeting terminated, came to grief when several firm favourites let them down very badly.

Carabas, whose chances I considered small when competing with good stayers like Fortunate Lad and Avon Song, won the chief event, the Carnarvon Plate from Bistolfi. The winner, as usual made a start to finish affair in the 1 1/2 miles long race and at any time of the journey created slight doubt as to his ability to stay.

Prince Naji let down a big following at the commencement.

Star Act, very capably handled by the popular Maharatta apprentice jockey, Pandu Khade, flew over in the last few strides and gained a narrow verdict from Highla in the Foxhill Plate Div. II.

In the Calcutta Plate, Amulet who had not shown any progress in form for the last five outings, easily defeated. Tyranny and Can Can.

A neglected candidate in Mohanmala won the Owen Roe Plate Div. I from Tyranny and Kunigal.

Another Devil, Stead astride, made amends for his failures when holding Wonderful and Tiger Kid. Mornas the raging favourite disappointed.

In the Mullinger Plate, Desert Sunrise, the market-rage, easily annexed the race from Man-eater and Clarify.

Dhayf Shammar who was severely penalised for his easy victory last week, found defeat at the hands of Thameen. The winner participated for seven times in the season and never pictured on board. I wonder how he could be backed to this small odds.

Jockey Raffaele rode a rich treble while Narayan Singh, Pandu Khade, Roberts Stead, B. MacQuade and Evans rode a winner each.

Twenty-five nominators of the double event collected Rs. 390-8-0 each and twelve punters on the treble event were each rewarded with Rs. 1,453-8-0.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
H H the Prince of Berar's PRINCE FAISAL 9-0 Narainsingh 1
Mr A L J Talib's SAIF AL MULUK 9-0 Kheem Singh 2
Mr A K Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 9-0 Faruq Shah 3
Mr A R A Wahab's GHUSSUN AL ILAH 9-0 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Green Pigeon.
Won by 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths
Time: 2 minutes 23 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs 47 for win; Rs. 19 Rs. 32 and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourite: Prince Naji.
Winner trained by J. H. Mashal.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr F J Gazdar's SCOTTISH STAR 8-7 J Raffaele 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's GINGER CAT 8-6 A Thompson 2
Mr A Svamvur's WELL MASKED 9-0 Mohd. Khan 3
Mr Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8-6 W Evans 4
Not run: Inside Information and Pratap.
Won by 1/4 length, 4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 40 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE FOXHILL PLATE Div. II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. G Dharamsey's STAR ACT 7-7 cd 7-3 Khade 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's HIGHLA 9-2 cd. 8-9 Russi 2
Mr A. Svamvrur's COLUMN TWO 9-0 cd. 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. A Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 7-9 cd. 7-2 Raut 4
Not run: Tregenna 8-8.
Won by head, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 17 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 23 and Rs. 49 for places.
Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr R K. P. Singh's AMULET 8-5 Roberts 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's TYRANNY 8-5 Tait 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jayashrao P. Ghatge 8-9 Amir Ahmed 3
Mr. A C. Ardeshir's MISS O. K. 9-0 Raffaele 4
Not run: Ishtay 9-0.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 43 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 208 for win, Rs. 47, Rs. 31 and Rs. 35 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE Div. I—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja Kumars Udayasinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's MOHANMALA 8-0 Raffaele 1
Mr. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's KOLHAPUR PRIDE 8-4 cd. 8-5 Jadhav 2
Mrs. Justice's KUNIGAL 7-9 Roberts 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8-7 cd. 8-2 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Hectic 8-0, Benazir II 8-2
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 43 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 124 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 37 and Rs 27 for places.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE FOXHILL PLATE Div. I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. Justice ANOTHER DEVIL 8.13 Stead 1
Mr Andrew WONDERFUL 9-2 Raffaele 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's TIGER KID 8-10 Roberts 3
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 8-7 B. McQuade 4
All ran
Won by 1- length, 1 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 14 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 69 for win. Rs. 29, Rs.29 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE CARNARVON PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. S. C. Woodward's CARABAS 8-9 B. McQuade 1
Mr. B. K. Poddar's BISTOLFI 9-6 Stead 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 8-2 Britt 3
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's SOLMINT 7-11 Roberts 4
Not run: Dominic 8-2
Won by 1/2 length, short head, 3 lengths
Time: 2 minuts 37 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 75 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner Trained by D. W. Balfour.

THE MULLINGER PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's DESERT SUNRISE 8-13 Evans 1
Mr. Diamond's MAN-EATER 8-7 Marrable 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's CLARIFY 8-2 Raffaele 3
Mr. F. A. Irani's COUGAR 8-9 Jadhav 4
Not run: Right Bet 9-0, Houdini 8-13, Terrace 7-11, Meadow 7-7.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 1 1/2 length 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 39 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by F W Northmore.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. S. Abdul Khaliq's THAMEEN 7-11 J Raffaele 1
Mr. Mizhir Muhammad's DHAYF SHAMMAR 8-7 Roberts 2
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harishchandra Sinhji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 8-5 W Evans ... 3
Mr. Andrew's SABHAN HAMID 7-4 K Singh 4
Not run: Sahran 8-2, King Hilal 8-0.
Won by 3/4 length, neck, 1 length
Time 1 minutes 35 4/5 seconds.
Winner trained by Habib Chotani.
Tote paid Rs. 101 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.
Daily Tote Double 25 tickets Rs. 390/8 each.
Daily Tote Treble 12 tickets Rs. 1,453/8 each.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD

LONDON, March 28.
Cambridge University won a boat race but not in historic battle with Oxford, their wartime crew defeating a London University Imperial College 8 in "a sprint" substitute between Putney and Hammersmith.—Reuter

Japs Concentrating

BOMBAY, March 28.
To-day's Chinese war 'communique', according to the Chungking Radio, as issued by the official News Agency, reports concentrations of enemy troops south of Fopingting in the area north of Fenghsien in Western Shensi Province. Minor skirmishes occurred on this front.

Meanwhile, during the past few days, the Japanese continued to bomb Chinese positions west of the Yellow River, apparently with a view to paving the way for a drive against Chinese regulars and guerillas operating in Western Shensi. On March 26, some reconnaissance flights were carried out on Chinese positions.—A.P.

In Burma

WHY BRITISH HAD TO FALL BACK

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.
A 'communique' from Burma Headquarter says:—

The situation on the Toungoo Front appears to have improved. Our line have had to be straightened on the Irrawaddy Front consequent on the recent development in the Toungoo area.

There is still no contact on the front, though large parties mixed Burmans, Japanese and local free booters are active south of Prome.

A town on the Irrawaddy was bombed heavily yesterday at 5 a. m. G.M.T. Incendiary bombs were dropped and three quarters of the town has been gutted. Military damage was very slight and casualties were very few.

GENERAL ALEXANDER VISITS CHUNGKING

It is officially announced that the Commander of the British forces in Burma, Lieut-General Alexander has returned to Burma after a short visit to Chungking to confer with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek. A Chinese communique tonight says that Chinese reinforcements have reached Toungoo and fighting is in progress on the western, southern and northern outskirts of the town.

In a statement before leaving General Alexander said that he had visited Chungking to inform Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek of the latest military situation in Burma and to make sure that Marshal Chiang was satisfied with the arrangements for the provisioning and maintenance of the Chinese troops in Burma.

Up to last night Toungoo remained in our hands with fighting in progress in the western, southern and northern outskirts."

JAP. DIVISION

The Japanese troops in Burma are disposed as follows, according to information received here: One division which was augmented by some Siamese troops is deployed along the Burmese-Siamese frontiers, one division on the Sittang front, one division on the Irrawaddy front and one division in reserve at Moulmein.

Two divisions recently have been concentrated in Shansi province in North China apparently in an attempt to clear up Chinese regulars and irregulars who are firmly entrenched in the Fen River sector and east of the Yellow River.

WHY THEY FELL BACK

LONDON, March 28.
Commenting on the announcement in the Burma 'communique' that the Allied Line had had to be straightened on the Irrawaddy Front, authoritative quarters in London pointed out that this was necessary to keep the force on the Toungoo Road and the Prome Road more or less parallel so as to prevent the Japanese cutting in behind the Allied forces on the Prome Road. In this instance, it necessitated Allied troops falling back.

DRIVE TO OILFIELDS?

MAYMYO:—Meanwhile, as the battle for Toungoo reaches its crescendo, there are signs of liveliness on the hitherto comparatively quiet Irrawaddy front. A large enemy force, consisting of Japanese and 'traitor' Burmans, is reported to be moving north on Kyingin town on the Irrawaddy, 35 miles south of Prome. Another Japanese force, equally large, is reported in the Minhla Tharawaddy area on the Prome Road, some 30 miles south of Kyangin. Whether this indicates that the Japanese intend to attempt a drive towards the Irrawaddy oilfields, parallel with their thrust up the road to Mandalay, at present remains to be seen.

CHINESE DETERMINATION

From the Associated Press special correspondent with Chinese Forces, Toungoo front:

The Chinese, like their Generals, are young. I had a talk with one at his headquarters as Japanese bomber droned overhead. He made it clear that he and his men were determined to call a halt to the Japanese, who were at that time still a few miles south of Toungoo.

BRITISH FORCES TOO

From the Associated Press special correspondent with units of a British Armoured Corps in Burma:—

Men of a British tank unit now operating somewhere on the Irrawaddy front are thirsting to come to grips with the Japanese again.—Reuter

DOG-FIGHT OVER PORT MORESBY

Allied Planes Bomb Jap Base In Timor

SYDNEY, March 28.
It is officially announced Port Moresby was again raided by enemy planes on the morning of March 28.

To-day's 'communique' states that Port Moresby was again raided by enemy planes on the morning of March 28. Details of the attack have not yet been received.

Further information concerning an R.A.A.F. attack on shipping and flying boats at Koepang showed excellent results. A direct hit on a 7,000-ton vessel, mentioned in an earlier 'communique', is confirmed. The ship left was burning fiercely.

During the attack, a near miss probably destroyed a flying-boat on the water. Anti-aircraft fire was encountered but enemy aircraft did not attempt interception. All our aircraft returned to the base.

JAPS BOMB KOKODA

The Japanese bombed Kokoda village on Mount Victoria during Thursday. This is the highest peak in Own Stanley chain of mountains, which bars Japanese infiltration from bases, which they occupied on New Guinea's north coast.

MELBOURNE:—The full text of to-day's Australian War 'communique' states: "Our aircraft made a successful attack on enemy shipping at Koepang in Timor yesterday. One ship was hit and left burning. Further details of this attack are not yet received.

In the course of a dog-fight near Port Moresby on Friday morning the Japanese lost two aircraft. One of our planes was shot down by three enemy fighters

NEW C.-IN-C.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land forces in Australia, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey interviewed to-day, said: "Now is the time for all Australia forces to harden themselves, physically morally, for the task for which they are trained. That task is to fight for their own land."

"Next year decides whether Australia will live or die as a nation. The Australians must make up their minds to stand anything that is coming and must give all they have.

SERIOUSNESS OF JAP THREAT

Although there was a greater degree of realisation of the peril than on his last visit, he was not sure all Australians have yet realised the seriousness of the Japanese threat. He added that returned Australian Imperial Forces units were a seasoned veteran organisation and most of them were at full strength.

CANBERRA: The Army Minister Mr. Forde revealed that Gen. Laverack was in Australia and had been acting Commander-in-Chief of the Australian forces, since March 11, pending the return of Gen. Blamey. Mr. Forde is to meet Gen. Blamey on Monday, to discuss important army reorganisation, involving reshuffles in the High. Command.

A portion of the Australian Imperial Forces which returned to Australia brought full equipment with them, said the Army Minister, Mr. Forde. The younger experienced officers from these men will be given important posts in the "Militia forces".— Reuter.

DARWIN BOMBED

SYDNEY, March 28.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, has issued a "Communique" stating: Darwin had its seventh raid shortly after midday on March 28. Seven Japanese bombers dropped bombs. No material damage was done".—Reuter.

NEWS AGENCY EDITOR ARRESTED

For Circulation Of News-Item And Bailed Out

LAHORE, March 28.

Mr. P. Dutt, editor of the "United Press of India", was arrested this morning under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules for circulating a news-item from Sheikhupura. Mr. Dutt was released on bail almost immediately.

The news-item in question stated: An order prohibiting the cutting of green wheat straw by zemindars for feeding their cattle has been issued by the District Magistrate of Sheikhupura.—United Press.

Control Of Headlines

BENGAL PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE JUSTIFIES IT!

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The Bengal Press Advisory Committee has issued the following:—"The Committee's attention having been drawn to certain comments in some papers on the Government Order restricting headlines, it was unanimously placed on record the following resolution:

The Committee was forced by experience to the unanimous view that it was impossible to secure the advisable degree of restraint in the presentation of war news by voluntary agreement among newspapers, and, therefore, had to accept regretfully the view that Government action was necessary. —A.P

Bihar Forward 'Bloc' Leader Arrested

PATNA, March 27.

Mr. Basanta Chandra Ghose, an advocate of the Patna High Court and a member of the Executive of the Bihar Forward 'Bloc', was arrested this afternoon at his residence under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

A.I.C.C. MEMBER RELEASED.

LAHORE, Mar. 28.

Mr. Omkarnath of Delhi, a member of the A.I.C.C., was released this morning from the Lahore Central Jail.—United Press.

SEVERAL C. P. CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 28.

Thakur Chhedilal, President, Mahakoshal P.C.C. and Chief Whip, C. P. Congress Assembly Party, Mr. Ramgopal Tiwari, M.L.A. (Congress) Bilaspur, Kannawar, Secy. Nagpur P.C.C., 'General' Awari, treasurer, Nagpur P.C.C. and four other Congressmen were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Pandit Shukla left for Delhi this morning to meet Sir Stafford Cripps.

Fazlul Huq Claims 1 Lakh As Damages From "Statesman"

At the Calcutta High Court before the Master, Mr. S. M. Basu, solicitor, it is understood, presented a plaint on Wednesday, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq against the 'Statesman' Ltd. and Mr. Arthur Moore, claiming Rs. 1,00,000 as damages for the editorial comments in the issue of the 'Statesman' on the 17th March 1942.

BENARES: A resolution requesting the Governor of U. P. to rescind the prohibitory order passed on the export of grains from one district to another so as to avert an acute shortage of grain in Benares and other district has been passed by the Benares Municipal Board.

News has been received from New Delhi that the Indian Medical Council has recommended to the Government of India the recognition of the L.M.S. degrees of the Andhra University.—A.P.

Govt. Takes Prompt Steps

NEW DELHI, March 28.

"We are aware of a number of instances of rowdyism by soldiers —Indian and British—and steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents by the issue of strict instructions to all concerned," says Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Defence Secretary, in a letter to Mr. Satyamurthi, who drew his attention to a recent incident.

"The strength of Military Police has been increased," Sir Gurunath adds, "and offenders are promptly apprehended and punished. We have had instances, in which comparatively trifling incidents have been exaggerated and there is some evidence to indicate that there is a regular campaign to discredit the fighting services, and unfortunately this campaign finds sufficient ground in the instances that occur in different parts of the country. Fortunately, such instances are few and serious incidents are rare and there is really no evidence to indicate that the discipline of the fighting services has really deteriorated. At the same time a large number of new troops have come in and among the British troops there are many, who are complete strangers to this country. Government hope, however, that the steps taken are adequate and are keeping a constant watch on the situation".—A. P.

NO RECOGNITION OF JAP CONQUEST

BERNE, March 28.

The Vatican is understood to have made it clear that the appointment of a Japanese representative to the Holy See in no way implies official recognition by the Holy See of the Japanese conquests in the Far East, says the Rome correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten."—Reuter.

AIR BOMBARDMENT OF CORREGIDOR

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.

The text of to-day's War Department communique;

PHILIPPINE THEATRE: The Corregidor island was under almost continuous Air bombardment during the afternoon of March 27. Our anti-aircraft artillery forced the enemy bombers to fly at such a high altitude that hostile bombing proved very inaccurate, causing practically no damage to military objectives. The enemy attempted night raids but Japanese planes were picked up by our searchlights and hastily fled, after dropping their bombs in the Bay. One heavy enemy bomber was shot down by our anti-aircraft.

The batteries of our island forts shelled enemy gun emplacements on the Cavite shore

In Bataan enemy patrols were particularly active. A successful night raid was carried out by one of our patrols. Our artillery fired on troops and a truck concentration and on hostile batteries. One Japanese battery was silenced and numerous casualties were suffered by the enemy

In the vicinity of Zamboanga on the island of Mindanao, our patrols penetrated enemy lines to within one kilometre of the city, where an outpost was successfully raided. Our troops sustained no casualties in this encounter.

Nothing to report in other areas"

TIENTSIN GOES TO PUPPET GOVT.

TOKYO:—The administration of "the former British concession at Tientsin"—which was seized by the Japanese on the outbreak of the war in the Far East—was formally transferred to Japanese controlled "Chinese National Government" says a Tientsin dispatch. The ceremony ended with the hoisting of the "Chinese National Government" flag over the Municipal Council building.

PARLAKIMEDI GETS IT

Orissa Ministry Forced To Drop Bill Owing To Adverse Vote

CUTTACK, March 28.

When the Orissa Assembly took up official business to-day, the House rejected the first clause of the Bihar and Orissa State aid to industries Bill with the Hon. Speaker casting his vote in favour of 'Nos.' Pandit Godavari Misra, Finance Minister, announced that Government would not proceed further with the Bill.

The voting was 16 on either side, and the issue was decided by the Speaker's casting vote.—A.P.

FORWARD BLOCKIST ARRESTED

MADRAS, March 28.

Mr. G. Rajamannar Chetti, Councillor, Madras Corporation and member of the Forward Bloc was arrested this afternoon under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Br. Raid On St. Nazaire

LONDON, March 28.

A combined operations headquarters communique states: "A combined operation was carried out in the early hours of this morning by units of the three services in a small raid on St. Nazaire."—Reuter.

BRITAIN SELLS SECURITIES FOR WAR

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The United Kingdom has sold 542,832,000 dollars worth of American securities in the last three years to pay for war goods, the Treasury Department revealed on Friday. In addition five hundred million dollars worth are pledged as collateral for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan.

U. S.-MEXICO LAND-LEASE PACT

In another step to co-ordinate Mexican and United States military co-operation Mr. Sumner-Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and the Mexican Ambassador, M. Najera, have signed a Lend and Lease agreement. M. Najera said that the pact involved "a substantial amount." The signing came four days after the Mexican and United States Military Commission began meetings to consider problems of mutual defence particularly regarding the Pacific coast and around the Carribean.

OTTAWA:—The Second Canadian War Loan has now reached a total of 993 million dollars from 1,642,013 subscribers, the Finance Minister, Mr. Ilsley, told the Commons on Friday; 841 million dollars were in cash.—Reuter.

Joe Louis Retains Title

Abe Simon Knocked Out In Sixth Round

NEW YORK, March 28.

A crowd, estimated at 18,000 jammed the Madison Square Garden, to see Joe Louis defend the World Heavyweight Title for the twenty-first time, the opponent being the giant Hebrew American, Abe Simon, who lasted thirteen rounds with him last March.

Louis finished matters after sixteen seconds in the sixth round, when he floored Simon with a hard right on the jaw. Simon pluckily tried to rise but after crawling across the ring on hands and knees failed to get his feet before the final count.

The fight is expected to raise £15,000 for the army funds, which will provide relief for families of soldiers. Louis has donated his entire purse and Simon a generous percentage, while promoter Mike Jacobs gave his entire profits.—Reuter

MORE CURTAILMENT OF TRAINS ON S.I.R.

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

The curtailment in the number of trains on various sections of the South Indian Railway since October last was explained by Mr. J. F. C. Reynalds, Agent of the Railway, at the first meeting of the reconstituted Railway Advisory Committee held here to-day.

The Agent also foreshadowed that there would be further curtailment of the train services from May this year.—A.P.

For Sino-British Co-operation

BOMBAY, March 27.

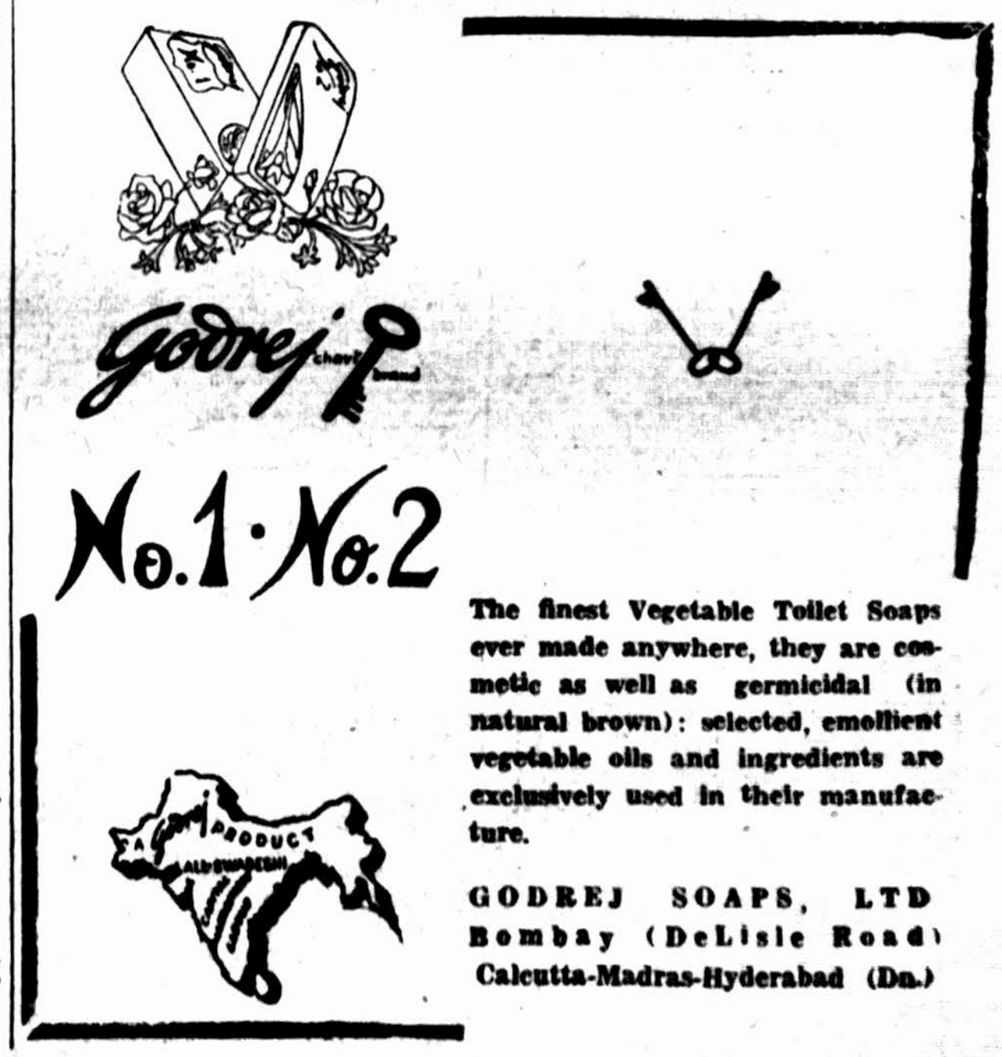
Sir Horace Seymour, the British Ambassador, accompanied by the British Financial Commissioner in the Far East, conferred yesterday with the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, and with the Minister of Finance, on problems relating to Sino-British Co-operation.

The Conference lasted for an hour, according to the Chungking Radio.—A.P.

On Bennett's Future

CANBERRA, March 27.

When Major General Gordon Bennett, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Forces in Malaya has completed his report on that campaign, He will take an active command in the Australian Army. This assurance was given by the Army Minister, Mr. Forde, when questioned in the House of Representatives to-day as to Major General Bennett's future.—Reuter.



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Calcutta-Madras-Hyderabad (Dn.)

PRICE FIXING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Small Hedging And Realising

BULLISH SOUTHERN ADVICES

Bombay, March 28

The New York cotton market was again firm on Friday on active price-fixing. There was Mill buying and outside support stimulated by bullish southern advices and large Worth Street business. The rise met increased hedging against C.C.C. releases and profit-taking. According to the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation total disappearance of American cotton in 1943 may reach 13 1/2 million bales provided exports including shipments under Lend and Lease are maintained at this year's level.

Chicago grains sagged under the leadership of wheat which was barely steady reflecting lagging flour milling demand and generally favourable new crop outlook.

New York cotton market opened at a rise of 13 points with July 19.40 and declined to 19.33 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was renewed buying and July advanced to 19.46 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 20.97c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was ver ysteady and closed at a rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices gained 9 points at 19.97c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state: Yesterday, cotton opened steady and remained so until the mid-session, when on false and absurd rumours regarding Calcutta and Madras, a spate of selling broke down the price level reaching new lows. Although ready market and cloth situation maintained their brighter trade, the serious fall from Rs. 200 to the present bottom is generally attributed to the half-hearted Government purchase scheme and with Snel's pace in executing it. Quick decisions are considered to be essential if Government really want to reduce next production of short staple cotton in place of food crops. Silver and gold soared up again on heavy option buying. Wheat also shared the buoyancy on the news of several producing districts restricting heavy transportation. Abandonment of the fixation limit in shares resulted in a sharp break, though underneath the current level investment buying was evident based on next week's promised war risk insurance on factories ordinance.

Despite the major political organisations having had the British proposal, their reaction to it so far seems to be of a hopeful nature. The latest Delhi Government communique states that the premium of war risk insurance on goods has been increased to annas 3 from annas 2 per Rs. 100 from April 1st and this covers any risk resulting from destructive nature of goods by Government falling into enemy hands, that is, scorched earth policy.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-15 p.m.)	19.46+19
New York July lowest (11-44 a.m.)	19.33+06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Hedge selling and profit taking absorbed by trade and local buying. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 27

May	19.28+11
July	19.39+12
October	19.55+13
December	19.58+13
January	19.59+12
March	19.67+09
Middling Spot	20.97+12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 27

May	19.32+09
July	19.46+10
October	19.78+12
December	19.81+10
January	19.82+10
March	19.89+10
Middling Spot	19.97+09

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, March 27

May	mutilated
July	19.33
October	19.44

LONDON SILVER
London, March 27

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, March 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce	£8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 27

T T London on:—
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.86 buyers 16.96

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 27

Rosario Santa Fe Mar/Apl quoted 22/1 1/2
Barletta Russo Mar/Apl quoted 22/3
Australia Wheat Mar/Apl quoted 27/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 27

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£64
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£83 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/2
Victory bonds 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£5 7/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£48 1/2
National Bank of India	£24 1/2

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET
Bombay, March 28

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Ready from Bonds Rs. 21-0-0
Indian:—
Small grain Rs. 18-7-0 to 18-12-
Large grain Rs. 18-12-0 to 19-6-0
Bulund Rs. 19-14-0
Chinai Loosa Rs. 31-8-0
Bombay Group May delivery Rs. 14-4-0 per Bengal Maund.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 28

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 157 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 155/4 under scattered selling. At this level there appeared some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 157 Broach J/A opened at Rs. 176/8 and after declining to Rs. 175 improved to Rs. 177. The market was quietly steady with a restricted business.

Later on there was tired liquidation and prices weakened. Broach A/M declined to Rs. 154 and J/A to Rs. 174. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	156	0 0
BROACH July/August		175	4 0
OOMRA May		134	12 0
OOMRA July		146	4 0
BENGAL May		123	0 0
BENGAL July		128	8 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach April/May below New York May 1,327 cent points at exchange 331

Broach July/August below New York July 1,265 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
Bombay, March 27

Broach April/May highest 162 1/2 lowest 155 closing 155

Broach July/August highest 182 lowest 174 closing 174

Oomra May highest 139 lowest 133 closing 133

Oomra July highest 150 1/2 lowest 145 closing 145

Bengal May highest 126 lowest 121 1/4 closing 121 1/4

Bengal July highest 131 1/2 lowest 127 closing 127

COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, March 28

		Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G	Bengal U P		126	123	120	117
M G	Punjab		126	123	120	117
M G	Rajputana		132	129	126	123
M G	Oomra No. 3	134	131	128	125	
M G	C P No. 1	168	166	162	159	
M G	C P No. 2	146	143	140	137	
M G	Broach No. 2		162	159	156	153
M G	Punjab-Ameri		237	234	231	228
M G	Surat		292	289	286	283
M G	Rajpipla		286	283	280	277
M G	Navsari		292	289	286	283

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, March 28

	Old.	Ready
Bengal Fine	113-16	125/28
Berar	116-19	134/36
C. P. 1	122-24	166/68
C. P. 2	119-21	142/44
Khandesh	90-96	119/22
Muglai	95-100	119/22
Broach	100-06	155/57
Broach Low	90-95	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, March 28
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	139	74,675	92,588
Central India	125	29,528	122,732
Barsi and Nagar	.....	47,304	93,679
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	11,069	32,864
Berar	307	17,086	322,242
Central Provinces	718	78,700	67,529
Total Oomras	1 289	412,136	731,634
Dholeras	.....	29,566	60,563
N W Provinces	.....	1,021	1,202
Rajputana	.....	378	5,037
Sind-Punjab	528	372,762	416,010
Broach	4,114	276,959	70,399
Coompta & Dharwar	82	7,725	38,827
Westerns-Northerns	.....	8,002	42,245
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	9,073	1,039
Total	6 013	1,117,622	1,367,196
Arrived by road to 19th March 1942	.....	88,500	233,136

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 28

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was again very steady with active demand for silver. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	52	14 0
Chaitra		52	10 0
Sovereigns		39	8 0

SILVER

Ready		90	5 0
Chaitra		84	1 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 28

The market ruled quietly steady to-day with fluctuations remaining narrow. Tata Deferreds moved around 1150 and Tata Ordinaries around 231. Bombay Dyeings also kept steady at 1090. Indian Irons were a shade lower at 22-12

The followig were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1160) 1150 1140 1150

Tata Ordinaries (234) 232 230 231

Tata Ordinary 231; Tata Deferreds 1150; Indian Iron 22/12; Steel Corpn of Bengal 13/8; Bombay Dyeing 1090; Central India 325; Century 371/4; Gokak 240; Kohinoor 422/8; Simplex 155; Andhra Valley 1465; Tata Hydro 152/8; Tata Power 1360; Associated Cement 155; Belapur 217/8; Bombay Burma (old) 20.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS
Bombay, March 28

Wheat May	0	5	6
Linseed May	0	5	3
Groundnut May	2	4	0
Castorseed May	2	4	0
Cottonseed May	1	2	0
Silver 1st settlement	2	0	0
Gold 1st settlement	1	0	0

Latest Commercial

JULY
New York, March 28.

Previous closing	19.39
To-day's opening	19.44
Difference	+.5
To-day's closing	19.54

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 28.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

May (19.29/28) 19.34/33
July (19.40/39) 19.44/44
October (19.54/52) 19.59/59

LONDON COMMODITIES.
London, March 28.

SEEDS

Castorseeds March/April (£20 6/8 sellers) closed.

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta March/April (£20 nominal) closed

Linseed La Plata March/April unquoted

Groundnut Coromandal Coast March/April (East Coast India shipment not quoted; £20 West Coast India shipment) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed.

Lead (£25) closed.

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, March 28.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, March 28.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION.
London, March 28.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed.

LONDON SILVER
London, March 28.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed.

Forward (23 1/2d) closed.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30 36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 28.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 28.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

General motors (dol 35) dol 34 1/4

Anaconda copper mining (dol 25 3/4) unquoted.

United States Steel common (dol 50 1/4) dol 49 3/4

U. S. Steel preference (unquoted) dol 112 7/8

EXPELLED FROM CONGRESS

G. V. Deshmukh, Nilkanth Das And Kailas Beharilal Asked To Vacate Seats

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Congress Assembly Party passed a resolution to-day expelling Pandit Nilkanth Das, Mr. G. V Deshmukh and Kailash Biharilal and they have been called upon to resign their seats in the Assembly.

"The Congress Assembly Party is meeting again on March, 30.

Davar's College Prize-Distribution

The annual prize-distribution and social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce came off at the C. J. Hall on Saturday evening. Sir Alexander Gray, the manager of the Bank of India, presided. A well-knit programme of Indian and English music, dance and skits entertained the audience.

Prof. Davar in welcoming the guests reviewed the various activities of the College, and the progress it had made since its inception in 1900.

After the distribution of prizes Sir Alexander Gray, in course of his address congratulated the college for its splendid progress which he said was due to Principal Davar. The speaker also referred to Prof. Davar's close association with the Indian Institute of Bankers.

Concluding, the speaker exhorted the students of the College to keep themselves fit by taking exercise and participating in games and to keep calm and steady during the present difficult times

HAJIS RETURN

NEW DELHI, March 28.

A ship carrying 1,470 pilgrims returning from Haj has arrived in India, says a Press Note.

KING'S CALL FOR PRAYERS TO-DAY

Ask Almighty To Give Spiritual Strength To Conquer And Survive

LONDON, March 28.

Following is the text of the broadcast by the King this evening:

"Since I last spoke to you we have been through very hard anxious times. We have shared the anguish of peoples who having long enjoyed peace and prosperity under our flag are now subjected to all horrors of war. Our hearts go out to our comrades in Australia, New Zealand, India and Burma in their hour of trial. We know that they are facing it with the same unflinching spirit as those at home in the mother country. We shall give them every help in our power and we are glad to know that strong American forces are already ranged at their side.

SEARCHINGS OF HEART

In the stress of these tragic events there have been many searchings of heart. That is a good thing for adversity can be turned to good account if we use it as a spur to greater effort. A tremendous amount has already been achieved. To underrate the effort we have already put forth would be a great mistake, a great disservice both to ourselves and our allies. The country has never been so united and has never worked so hard as it is doing now. That does not mean, however, that there is not a great deal more that can be done. We can and must improve our team work. We can and must quicken the pace for speed is the essence of modern war. These things are not just matters for those in authority. They depend on each one of us, in every walk of life, doing his job with all the energy at his command. I ask you to go to your tasks in the critical months ahead with a new fire with fresh confidence in yourselves and in one another. All make mistakes but let us be certain that we are ourselves doing our utmost before we waste time and energy in finding fault with others. I am completely sure that however steep or stony the path ahead of us may be we shall continue as always in our history resolute and cheerful on our way.

MOMENTS OF DOUBT

There are moments no doubt when some of us may not feel as fresh as we were two and a half years ago when we started at the bottom of the hill but do not forget that we are also much nearer the top. As we have climbed, the country's muscles have been braced, its fibres toughened and its heartbeats are stronger and steadier. As the full abomination of the evil spirit against which we are fighting under every sky and climate has become understood by all our will to endure has hardened.

We know that we have undertaken a veritable crusade against the forces of darkness. Were they to prevail the lights of freedom, tolerance and kindliness would be blotted out for long generations. There can be no peace until the wicked forces that have wrecked the world are cast down and utterly destroyed. United in close comradeship with our brothers and sisters overseas and with our mighty and valliant Allies, we shall go forward together unwearied till our task is accomplished.

TO-DAY'S PRAYERS

To come through the ordeal before us we need God's help—and for this I have called for prayers to-morrow. We must dedicate ourselves anew to the service of the past and the good case for which we fight. In our prayers let us thank the Almighty God for bringing us thus far in safety through so many dangers and let us ask Him to give us that spiritual strength, which great causes deserve and with which they conquer and survive. Strong in our faith, resolved to shrink from no effort, no sacrifice, we shall march on to the triumph of right which alone can open to all the promise of a broader and better age.

Japs And Germans To Launch Simultaneous Attack On Russia?

Growing Menace To Freedom Of Press

British Journalists To Make Representation To Premier

LONDON, March 28.

The Executive Committee of the Council of the Institute of Journalists decided in London on Friday to make direct representations to the Prime Minister on the growing menace to the freedom of the press.

The Committee recorded alarm at the statement by the Minister of Information that censorship is to be applied to free dissemination throughout the world of opinion expressed by newspapers in this country and decided to invite the Empire Press Union to join the Institute in making representations to that Minister.—Reuter.

MANY AXIS NATIONALS ARRESTED

Brazilian Police Raid Many Places In Hunt For Fifth Columnists

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 28.

Brazilian police raided the Monastery of St. Francis at Bahia where a powerful radio transmitter is reported to have been broadcasting to Germany

A German club at Bahia is believed to be a Fifth Columnist centre and the houses of a number of Axis nationals also have been raided and propaganda material seized.

Many Axis nationals arrested at Sao Paulo are being sent to Rio de Janeiro for internment in a new camp which is being built on idefleurs.—Reuter.

LABOUR M.P. ANNOYED WITH PARTY

LONDON, March 27

The Member of Parliament for West Islington Mr. Fred Montague, has informed leaders of the Labour Party that he no longer wishes to take the labour whip according to a story current in the lobbies.

It is understood that Mr. Montague, who was until recently Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production is annoyed at the criticisms of the Government expressed by some labour members in Thursday's Commons debate on the freedom of the press.—Reuter.

200 OF PRETORIA'S ARRESTED POLICEMEN SET FREE

PRETORIA, March 27.

It is officially announced that about 200 of the policemen recently arrested with alleged subversive activities were subsequently released and returned to duty

Probably more will be released in the near future after thorough investigations have been made in each case. Of the remainder some will be interned and others will be charged under the emergency regulations.—Reuter.

2 KILLED IN DEHRA EXPRESS DERAILMENT

DEHRA DUN, March 28.

Two men were killed and seven injured in yesterday's derailment of the Dehra Express between Mallahpur and Kanth. A relief train returned to Dehra Dun in the evening.

It is stated that fish plates had been removed to a length of about 20 feet.—A.P.

MANY EX-DETENUS ARRESTED IN CHITTAGONG

CHITTAGONG, March 27.

Fifteen persons, from former political prisoners and former detenus, were taken to police custody, bringing the total number of persons in custody to 23.—United Press.

ST. JOHN'S (NEWFOUNDLAND) —The Finance Department announces that it has transferred another million dollars to Britain as an interest free loan for the duration of the war.

DEHRA DUN, March 28.

Chowdhry Girdhari Lal, President, All-India Harijan League, left for Delhi last night.

GOERING'S PAPER ON AXIS MILITARY PLANS

Nazis Suffering Heavily In All Sectors On Eastern Front

STOCKHOLM, March 28.

Goering's newspaper "Essener National Zeitung" is the first German paper to hint in today's issue at the possibility of a simultaneous German and Japanese attack on Russia.

Referring to an unnamed Manchurian Government Chief recently in Tokyo the "National Zeitung" quotes him as saying, "The Red shadow of the Soviet Union arises in our frontiers and must be forced back."

The Soviet midnight communique says: "During March 27 there were no important changes at the front."

FIERCE FIGHT ON SMOLENSK FRONT

Fierce fighting is raging on the southern wing of the central (Smolensk) front said a broadcast from the front relayed by the Moscow radio today.

"The Germans are attempting to hold their positions at any cost," the announcer said. "They are bringing up reserves and launching repeated counter attacks But these attacks are costing them very dear failing in the face of the growing skill of our units.

As they advance our troops immediately fortify the territory they wrench from the enemy. their motto is 'advance without halting.' Every piece of ground liberated from the Germans becomes an impregnable fortress which the enemy will never recapture."

2,500 GERMANS KILLED

Two thousand and five hundred German officers and men were killed, an enormous number wounded and 25 tanks destroyed in five days' fierce fighting on one sector of the Kalinin front according to a supplement to the Soviet midnight communique.

The Red Army had driven a wedge into the Nazi lines and in an endeavour to wipe this out the Germans unsuccessfully brought up considerable reserves. These included the Das Reich S. S. Division, 312th Regiment of the 206th Division and fifty tanks.

The losses in one Regiment alone, the Deutschland Regiment of the Reich Division, were 900 out of 1,400. In addition to the large numbers of killed and wounded and the destruction of 25 tanks, the Germans lost a considerable quantity of arms and war material.

ENEMY'S PLIGHT ON MURMANSK FRONT

Life grows still harder for General Dietl's army on the extreme northern front writes Reuter's special correspondent.

In the early days of the campaign the Germans made a drive aiming at Murmansk but this was held despite the Germans' temporary numerical superiority on some sub-sectors.

During the long second period on this front General Dietl had been forced to be on the defensive and his Austrian troops are being steadily pressed.

An extremely useful tactic which the Russian Navy had developed together with the Red Army has been to make suddden swift landings on the indented northern coast Naval vessels stay on the spot to maintain cover barrage while landing parties moved ahead.

In this manner one offensive for which the Germans were preparing was forestalled and finally prevented after a month of struggle by the landing force.

The 'Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' has admitted that the position of General Dietl's army is difficult owing to losses and lack of proper clothing and food. The 'Red Star' declares that the Red Army intends to do its best to rout the Germans as soon as possible.

16TH ARMY IN TIGHT CORNER

Attempts by the Germans to force a way through to their Sixteenth Army surrounded in the region of Staraya Russa are increasing, it is reported from that front.

The Germans, who are trying to relieve the army which has now been trapped for more than six weeks, have introduced a number of new reserve units originally intended for use later in the spring. All attempts to smash the Russian ring have failed however.

Systematic wiping out of German centres of resistance goes on and in a recent battle Germans lost 1,500 men. Transport planes which the German Command is using to victual and supply the trapped divisions are flying as low as possible and without fighter escort.

Russian infantry are being encouraged to try to bring them down with rifle fire aiming specially at the wings which house fuel tanks and also at the engines and airscrews.—Reuter.

OFF NSIVE TOWARDS CAUCASUS

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The possibility of an all-out Hitler offensive to secure badly needed oil either towards the Caucasus or Mosul or in both directions is pre-occupying official circles here

An indication of their concern is seen in Friday's disclosure of President Roosevelt's appeal to his war services ten days ago to speed up delivery of war material for Russia.

JAPS PLAN BIG OFFENSIVE IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, March 28.

Signs of an impending major Japanese offensive in the Shansi province are seen by well-informed Chinese here, writes Reuter's special correspondent

On Wednesday over 50 Japanese aircraft in 14 waves raided important cities in the Shensi province along the west bank of the Yellow River and yesterday 18 Japanese aircraft continued the bombing.

Meanwhile Japanese batteries in Shansi on the east bank of the Yellow River have been heavily shelling Chinese positions across the River with the Chinese batteries replying to them.

Apparently the Japanese are trying to disrupt communications across the Yellow River between Shensi and Shansi so as to prevent the Chinese sending supplies and reinforcements into Shansi.

BLOCKADE IN SHANGHAI

The Japanese military authorities have ordered a blockade of various parts of the Shanghai International Settlement including the Honan Road, the Yuyachin Road, the avenue Edward the Seventh and the Yoochow River owing to increased guerilla activities throughout the Settlement in the last two months according to a message from Shanghai. Many people have been obliged to leave the district owing to shortage of food.—Reuter.

11 Killed In Plane Crash

Members Of Malayan Indian Goodwill Mission Among Victims

TOKYO, March 28.

Eleven persons, including four members of the Malaya Indian Goodwill Mission 'en route' to Tokyo are believed to have been killed in a plane crash, states the Official Japanese News Agency.

The plane which had been chartered by the army was last reported on Tuesday heading towards Tokyo.

No news had been received of the plane since nor have any traces of it been found despite an intensive search.—Reuter.

HUNGARO-RUMANIAN TENSION EASES

BERNE, March 28.

An easier feeling has been gained for the time being in the relations between Hungary and Rumania since the German and Italian Ministers in Bucharest visited the Deputy Prime Minister Michael Antonescu, and told him that references to the Transylvanian problem were at the present moment undesirable, states the Budapest correspondent of the 'Neuzuercher Zeitung'—Reuter.

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JAP THREAT TO CHINA

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

March 27.

To us in India the most important event of the last week is the occupation of the Andaman Islands by the Japanese.

Technically those islands come under the Indian Administration and the war has thus now come fairly and squarely to India. There is, however, neither any surprise nor undue concern perceptible in this country over the latest development.

It was foreseen long ago that those strategically situated islands would be seized by Japan as speedily as feasible; nor was there any possibility of their being defended in the present circumstances. Absence of concern can be explained by the fact that an unsavoury reputation attaches itself to those convict colonies in spite of the egregious efforts made by a former Home Member of the Government of India to paint them as a penal paradise

It is true that the Japanese have now come much nearer the eastern coast of India and that henceforth they will be virtually in a commanding position in the Bay of Bengal. The situation had however, become sufficiently menacing with the fall of Rangoon and the present worsening is only a matter of degree. The absence of jitters in India is, therefore, much to be welcomed. It shows that we are gradually settling down to war conditions and that in due time we will learn to view with equanimity the changing fortunes of hostilities even if they affect us directly.

Ominous Ring

The lull on the Burma front has proved to be short-lived and bitter fighting has been going on in the region of Toungoo for the last eight days. The Japanese seem to have concentrated all their strength in this sector, which is being tenaciously held by the Chinese Expeditionary Forces, the British having mainly confined themselves to the Irrawaddy sector, which is more or less static

The Japanese have advanced nearly fifty miles during the last week and the latest reports indicate that they have succeeded in practically encircling the Chinese defenders of Toungoo. It is not known exactly how many men are in the danger of being trapped in the Japanese pincers but the situation is frankly serious. The worst feature of the position on this front is that the Japanese are actually operating in the rear of the Chinese and have captured an aerodrome seven miles north of Toungoo and cut the road to Mandalay at two points 20 miles up.

The obvious aim of the Japanese seems to be to cut off the Chinese forces not only from retreat but also from contact with their British allies. That is why they are exerting the maximum pressure on the Toungoo front. During the last two weeks they have considerably reinforced their air arm and used it unceasingly against the Chinese, who have no air force of their own and have to rely for support upon the R. A. F. and the A. V. G.

Considerable damage appears to have been caused to a number of aerodromes in Central Burma and the air superiority which the Allies so long disposed and defended upon is appreciably lessened lately. The last week witnessed a number of spirited engagements between the Allied and the Japanese air forces to knock each other out of the skies. Both sides appear to have lost during surprise raids a number of planes parked on the aerodromes. There is an ominous ring in the A. P. message that "in the coming operations success or failure will depend largely on air support" especially after the recent reassuring pronouncement of Air-Marshal Sir Richard Peirse.

Threat To China

The Japanese have a long-term strategy in their present offensive on the Toungoo front. The immediate aim is no doubt first to crush the defenders in the pincers and then to isolate the entire Chinese Expeditionary Force from its allies so as to roll it back from Burma. This is the short-term tactics The long-term strategy appears to be to open an all-out attack upon China, with a view finally to liquidate the five-year old incident. For that it is necessary to throw a "cordon sanitaire" all along the borders of China. The eastern sea-board of China is now cut off from the world and if the Japs succeed with their present strategy in Burma, the plight of the Chinese nation will be unenviable, indeed.

A Chinese military spokesman observed recently that Japanese forces are anticipating landings at various points along the Chinese coast so as to occupy the coastal towns, which are still in Chinese hands, in order to tighten the blockade. The Japanese have assembled two divisions in the Shansi province (north China) alone and by a supreme irony the Japanese peril has assumed far more sinister proportions now when China has mighty allies than when she was fighting single-handed all those years.

The Chinese press reflects the growing threat to the Chinese people. It unanimously asks Britain and America not to rely too much upon China's man-power and her ability to launch a counter-offensive. Wrote the "Sin Min Pao" while developing this theme.

"The Chinese do not deny that they must be the main force for striking back at the enemy. But with China's military supplies limited and with her air force still weak and small, the first thing to do is to reinforce her mechanised equipment and her air strength if the Allies want China to be really effective in counter-attacking. The task of launching counter-attacks by sea, however, naturally falls on Britain and America"

Soft Pedal On Optimism

All fair-minded critics will agree with this view. What are Britain and America doing to translate those hopes of a staunch ally into action? As far as the former is concerned, one is constrained to note that the chances of Britain staging a decisive show-down in the Pacific during the current year appear to be slender. Mr Winston Churchill has put the soft pedal on even what limited optimism we entertained so long. At best the Premier promises that "allied reverses will be relieved by successes."

This is certainly a gloomy prospect. But I believe it belongs a primarily to the Far East and I have a sneaking hope that in the Near and Middle East Britain will have a different tale to tell if and when Hitler launches his spring offensive. It is natural that those theatres and the British Islands themselves should be the main immediate concern of the British Government. Then there is the overwhelming need of sending the maximum possible help to Russia, who will be the main instrument of the defeat of Germany. That every piece of equipment promised to Stalin is being delivered on the tick of time is a massive achievement, indeed. And that Russia is grateful for all this help is evident from the award of the Order of Lenin to four British airmen. Personally I consider this unprecedented event as one of the most significant and cheerful in Anglo-Soviet relations.

We have heard too much of the accusation that Britain is piling armament upon armament at home and thus starving other theatres of war. Firstly, at least half the bottom was knocked out of this charge by the categorical figures given out by Lord Halifax recently. Secondly, until the outburst of the war in the Far East, there were good grounds for doing so. And, thirdly, even granting the charge, there is little that can be done about it at this stage, when Allied shipping is stretched to the last ton and so is the power of the Royal Navy.

A Bomber An Hour

It appears that the lion's share of retrieving the reverses in the Far East will have to be undertaken by the United States, who on its part has given ample proof of the awareness of its responsibilities and of its inflexible determination to carry them out successfully The American nation is still in the transition stage between peace and war economy though, thanks to the foresight and drive of President Roosevelt, it is progressing towards the latter far more speedily than it did in the last war and even what seemed possible barely four months ago. It is only a question of months before the tremendous industrial potentialities of America are translated into guns and tanks, aeroplanes and ships. Gigantic assembly lines are taking shape, whose staggering goal is to produce a bomber an hour.

Even apart from this production tide which is gradually swelling to mighty proportions, the United States is making immediately available what help it can. Australia has now virtually become an outpost of the States and the severe punishment which the Japanese have received in New Guinea and the surrounding islands is essentially due to the men and munitions which are pouring from America into Australia.

The presence of General Douglas MacArthur itself is at once a promise and a challenge. While Britain will be occupied in a life and death struggle in Europe in the ensuing spring and summer the United States will surely proceed to mount a sea and air offensive in the south-west Pacific. Australia will be the jumping ground for that counter-attack but meanwhile it is vitally necessary that Burma should be held and the link with China maintained

A Year Of Destiny

The Soviet is still pressing on slowly, very slowly it must be admitted, but all the more inexorably for that. For every inch of advance it has levied a heavy toll of the enemy. The stranglehold around Staraya Russa still holds and Kharkov is still being subjected to heavy pressure. It cannot be denied nevertheless, that decisive victories are still eluding the Red Army and that it is still far away from the line of the Dneiper, which, it was hoped, would be reached ere the spring.

Hitler is making feverish preparations for his threatened offensive to annihilate his enemies and, in spite of the difficulties he has to face, he can be trusted to make a supreme effort to win the war, if he can in 1942. He knows perfectly well that victory will be beyond his grasp after this year and he will, therefore, throw every man and gun he can spare in the conflict. An army of three million is being assembled and the offensive will be probably launched simultaneously in Russia and Near and Middle East. Even an invasion of Britain may be yet upon the cards.

1942 may well prove to be a year of destiny, at any rate of Hitler's destiny.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The nation's tea consumption has been ordered to be halved by the War Production Board in order to conserve supply which at the beginning of the year amounted to six months' requirements.

ART, A PET AVERSION

(Continued from Page 9)

tion. It also furnishes an outlet to the artists for the display of their talents and for expression of their esteem for those whom they paint.

There will be artists in Bombay who would, out of their great regard for the Poet, like to paint his portraits, but they would have to hang them in their studios, because Bombay—the premier City of India—has no portrait gallery like the National Portrait gallery of London. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay usually adjourns its work or passes resolutions of condolence at the death of the celebrities or names streets after a few of them; but it has not dreamt of a scheme of a portrait gallery through which it can honour the celebrities on a permanent and civic basis. Will some civic fathers, to whom art is not a taboo, take the initiative in the matter?

WOMEN'S FRONT

The Women Workers' Training Camp at Abrama near Surat, which was inaugurated by Mrs. Hansa Mehta on March 20, records a phase of concrete progress achieved by the All-India Women's Conference. Its scheme is said to have been confined, for the present, to preparing cadres of women for adult education, health visitors' work and cottage industries. The curriculum embraces all the aspects of national life with the notable exception of art. Why this omission? Art is an unsolved, but not unimportant problem of India and cannot be excluded from the programme of any movement which has a national significance.

In her article on "Professions for Women" that appeared in the "Mahratta" of March 13, Miss Amita Roy has mentioned, among others, art as a vocation for women. She advocates training of women as designers and their employment as such in the mills which produce textile material for women. Borders and colour-schemes of saris, she rightly adds, would improve considerably if they are designed by women-designers. Architecture and interior decoration are other vocations recommended by her as suitable for women. Art as a vocation for women constitutes a problem which deserves consideration by the protagonists of the women's movement. Even well-to-do women can contribute appreciably to the solution of the economic question of the day if they devote their leisure-hours to some of the artistic handicrafts which demand feminine skill.

BUT NOT ART

While speaking on "Post-war Education" at the Ladies' Recreation Club at Guntur on March 3, Mrs. Sankunni, M.A., L.T. advocated a system of education which would train and enable the pupils to recapture something of the glory of the past. She laid emphasis on modern Science and referred to the place of culture and humanities in post-war education, but made no specific mention of art. India owes her past glory, to a great extent, to art, and the pupils will utterly fail to recapture it if they are not initiated in art-appreciation. Regeneration of Indian life in its true colours implies that art should be included in education as soon as possible.

A Refugee Princess In Bombay

Experiences Of H. H. The Dayang Muda (Crown Princess) Of Sarawak

By RADHA (Cartoonist)

Her Highness The Dayang Muda (Crown Princess) of Sarawak, who is now in Bombay.

Watching with an agonised heart, full of anguish and suspense, watching day and night, the enemy bombers passing over her Villa in Greece on their way to bomb the nearby aerodrome,—that has been the terrible experience of Her Highness the Dayang Muda of Sarawak now sojourning in Bombay. Dayang Muda means the Crown Princess of the Raj of Sarawak.

Daughter of the late Lady and Sir Walter Palmer, M.P., of the well-known house of biscuit manufacturers, Huntley and Palmers, the Dayang Muda is a stately tall lady, ever displaying a charming smile, and aristocrat of the old-world English society, diffusing courtesy right down to her finger tips, it is a pleasure and a privilege to meet this grand lady, a connecting link with the Victorian, Edwardian and the Georgian eras.

An Institution

In her home in England, Her Highness's mother, Lady Palmer, in her days, almost monopolized the life of London when she gave innumerable receptions in her metropolitan home to men of all classes and all ages. Lady Palmer was an institution in herself and John Ruskin adored her. George Meredith was prostrate with grief if he missed seeing her for a few days. Oscar Wilde was devoted to her. She resembled Dame Ellen Terry very much, and was responsible for introduction to the world artistes who were obscure with latent talent but later became world famous.

For example she it was who brought into the light of the stage Isadora Duncan, the dancer, Kubelik, the violinist, and many others. Kubelik was presented with his first Stradivarus by Lady Palmer and her husband. In Lady Palmer's dining hall and parlour such famous men as Venizelos, Churchill, Lord Reading, John Ruskin, Swinburne, Rosetti Kreisler, Backhaus, Sir Frank Dicksee, Sacha Votichenko and very many equally famous men and women foregathered. It was a lady of such a distinguished family, who later became the Dayang Muda of Sarawak, that I had now the pleasure to wait upon.

I was in the reception camber of Her Highness. I had been taken up by Captain M. Paltov, the Secretary in attendance to Her Highness. I was made comfortable and attended to by Captain Paltov while I was waiting to be presented.

An Interesting Person

I would be failing in my duty if I do not put down that very interesting person, Captain Paltov, of moderate stature, slim, thin on the top, bespectacled, with a wisp of a moustache, the Captain, a gentleman to his finger tips, greets you with a firm and full handshake. Always smiling, he puts you at your ease the moment he contacts you, and is a very interesting conversationist, always eager to absorb information, in full detail, about India and her various peoples and their respective habits, customs, festivals, etc.

He is an all-round artist of no mean order and does etchings and paintings, monochromes, paintings on China, etc. The chamber in which I was sitting had a lavish display of his various works intermingled with works of art of India Java and Sarawak. He has done a series of paintings of the well-known Greek monasteries on Mount Athos and has exhibited them on the Continent. Just as were conversing Her Highness was announced.

I stood up and offered my salutations on introduction in the appropriate manner. A tall stately European lady, soft of accent with a charming smile, she put me at ease at once.

In France And Greece

At the beginning of the war, Her Highness was in Paris and in the South of France, having seen the complete disorganisation of every service in France. She gained the impression of an impending disaster in France, and after having successfully fought the incredible mess of daily contradictory regulations, orders, counter orders, multi-coloured papers, etc., she decided to motor with a lady friend of hers through Italy to Greece, where she possessed a charming villa.

She motored through Italy, passed through many comical adventures, was duped and cheated, but finally arrived by plane in Greece, her car arriving by cargo. In Greece she stayed in Kyphissia near Athens and gradually completed her collection of beautiful objets d'art of Greece and Byzantine past.

After the outbreak of the Italo-Greek war, she watched every night and day the enemy bombers passing over her Villa on their way to bomb the nearby aerodrome. Then the Germans broke through and the hasty evacuation started with its usual disorganisation and contradictions. She arrived in Cairo and after spending some months there left for India During her stay in India she had the unexpected pleasure to see her son and his family, who passed on their way home from Sarawak, through India. H.H., the Tuan Muda, her husband and heir to the Raj, is in England, where he is working in the Sarawak Government office.

Painful Blow

The loss of Sarawak has been a painful blow, especially coming after the recent celebration of the centenary of the Raj, and the promulgation of the new Constitution. It is unlikely that the Malay and Chinese population of Sarawak would adapt to the hard and stern rule of the Japanese occupation, after the benevolent rule of the Rajas, and it is certain the population will welcome the day of liberation. It is not possible at present to foretell the future, as it is impossible to make any personal plans.

The Government of Sarawak is at present in Australia, where the Rajah and some of his officers have gone. The Ranee is in England. The three beautiful daughters of the Raja (the Raja having no son), who were known for their marriages, which gained widespread publicity, are in England. Her Highness, the Dayang Muda's own children, three daughters and one son, are also in England and last month H. H. received news of the birth of another grandson. Last year her second daughter married the well-known writer Arthur Bryant, and the other two daughters are married to officers in the Royal Navy, Captain Halsley and Commander Maunsell who have won distinctions during this war.

"Relations And Complications"

On the continent for social functions, and in Sarawak Her Highness adopts the ceremonial complete Eastern Costume of Sarawak.

A widely read personage with a literary turn of mind, Her Highness has put down very frankly all her impressions, intimate and otherwise, in her book "Relations and Complications" which shows intimately the other side of big and famous persons of the world, including H.H. the Tukoji Rao Holkar of Indore and the American Maharanee. This book has an interesting foreword by the late T. P. O'Connor (Tay Pay) She has also written numerous articles in the Continental and Eastern Press on subjects of philosophy and religion and recently completed a study on comparative religions.

FASHION PARADE, 1942

MORE HOWLERS

MOTHS can't grow big because they eat only holes.

In Holland they use water-power to drive their windmills.

During the French Revolution many nobles were gelatined.

Silence is what you don't hear when you listen.

Compliment is when you say something to someone which he and we know isn't true.

Double-dealing is when you buy something wholesale to sell retail.

Ann antique is something no one would be seen with if there were more of them, but which everyone wants when no one has any.

THEY HAVE SET THE EAST ON FIRE

MANY people have accepted the myth that Japan is divided between "liberals" and "militarists".

The truth is that the war-makers of Japan have been in the saddle for more than ten years. Ever since the possibility of government by civilians in Japan expired in 1930, when the Diet (the Japanese parliament) defeated a resolution that would have placed the army and navy ministers in a position of parliamentary responsibility, no cabinet has been able to come into office or stay in office without the approval of the army and navy, whose active officers from its war and navy ministers

Moreover, the establishment of an Imperial Headquarters, whose decisions automatically become policy regardless of what either the cabinet or a now impotent Diet may think, has put the whole field of Japanese foreign relations and domestic procedure into the hands of the men who have first access to Emperor Hirohito. They are the men in his fighting services.

Kwangtung Army Group

Japan's makers of policy and Japan's makers of war head up largely into a group of officers who cut their military teeth in the Kwangtung Army. This is the fighting force that took its name from the former Kwangtung Leased Territory at the southern tip of Manchuria and is now the entire Manchukuo garrison. It is usually considered Japan's finest body of troops.

Behind the scenes in the Kwangtung Army faction is General Toshizo Nishio. Tall, muscular, taciturn, Nishio is often believed to be the strongest of the men who make the wars and escape the headlines. He was in charge of the army press bureau in 1931 and back in the war ministry in 1932, but he came into his own, first as the assistant chief of staff of the Kwangtung Army and then as its chief. He went to North China at the beginning of the China war, but was soon recalled to Tokyo as inspector-general of military education. When Nishio was in the Kwangtung Army he drew to himself two other men and formed with them a little group that the newspapermen have often called the "Unholy Three". Those two men were Seishiro Itagaki and Kenji Doihara, writes R. A. Smith in "Who."

Itagaki is in many respects the opposite of Nishio. He is short, paunchy, talkative. He is a two-bottle man in any company, a brilliant conversationalist, and loves politics. As a front for the silent Nishio he has been extremly successful. It is generally believed that Itagaki and Doihara were responsible for the original invasion of Manchuria; certainly Itagaki was the chief political force in the Kwangtung Army from 1932 to 1935.

"Lawrence Of Asia"

When the war started in earnest in China, Itagaki had commanded a division and earned the distinction of being the Japanese commander at the most decisive defeat that the Japanese had suffered in modern times, the battle of Taierchwang in March 1938. Nishio rescued Itagaki after he threatened to commit hara-kiri, and hauled him back to Tokyo as war minister in the Hiranuma cabinet. Nishio at that time was head of the military intelligence. When the Hiranuma government collapsed in August 1939, Itagaki was put into the figurehead cabinet of General Abe and accomplished the recognition of the Chinese puppet Wang Ching-wei, who was chosen to head the Japanese-sponsored regime at Nanking, and laid the ground for the invasion of Indo-China. When Nishio got tired of Tokyo and went back to become supreme commander of all the troops in China, Itagaki became his chief of staff.

Lieutenant-General Doihara is the mystery man of this outfit. He is sometimes called the "Lawrence of Asia" because he is assigned to undercover jobs. For the past ten years his particular assignment has been that of puppet-master. His part in the Manchurian coup was the abduction of Henry Pu-yi from Tientsin and some of Henry's political education preparatory to his elevation to the "throne" of Manchukuo as the Emperor Kangteh. When Doihara attempted to do a puppet job on Wu Pei-fu at Peiping in 1938 and 1939, to find a head for a new "Federal Chinese Government", he met his only important set-back and was obliged to bring about the demise of General Fu "from an infected tooth". He has also been the Number One operator in Mongolia.

Mystery Man

Also behind the scenes in the Kwangtung clique has been another mystery man of Japanese militarism, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto. He is the typical so-called "younger officer". He has been the moving spirit in some of the more important plots, intrigues and assassinations of recent years. He did service on the Yangtze and got himself into the headlines by ordering the shelling of the British gunboats "Ladybird" and "Bee" on December 12, 1937. There was a strong suspicion that he had more than a little connexion with the bombing of the United States gunboat "Panay" on the same day and the sack of Nanking during that month. London and Washington made such energetic protests that he was recalled from China allowed to devote his full time to intrigue in Tokyo as the director of his Young Men's Party.

In July 1940, the "young men" had enthusiastically decided to assassinate Admiral Yonai, who was then premier. The plot was uncovered in time to save Admiral Yonai's life, but Hashimoto was not arrested. Instead he was promoted to the committee to draft the "new structures" for modern—and embattled—Japan.

Naturally it is not to be supposed that this small group of wilful officers could have taken control of the destiny of Japan if there had not been wide sympathy for them in very high places and a general agreement with their objectives even among their personal enemies and rivals. They got some of their strongest official support from Lieutenant-General Sadao Araki, who became minister of war when the invasion of Manchuria began.

He Rides The Tiger!

Araki — in many ways the most picturesque of all the Japanese militarists. He was put into that 1931 cabinet because he was "the man who could ride the tiger". The tiger in this case was the Kwangtung Army. There was good reason why Araki could ride the tiger. The tiger was going in exactly the same direction Araki wanted to ride. He became the heart and soul of the Manchurian annexation campaign, going before the Diet continually to urge the provision of more funds and more forces for operations on the Asiatic mainland.

Araki is no aristocrat. He started life as a clerk in soy-sauce factory. He has risen to his present position in the army from the ranks and has a fund of experience on which to draw for his incessant monologues in his penetrating, shrill voice.

Araki is not only short, but lean. He has a long face and a handle-bar moustache. His political philosophy is direct and vigorous. "Consent of the governed", he declares, is a nonsensical concept. What is required is "unity of ruler and ruled", which, of course, is a polite and very Japanese way of describing the enforcement of blind obedience to arbitaray authority. He is also under no delusions, from his point of view, about Japan's mission in eastern Asia and its consequent relation to Occidental powers. He laid down the policy for the army as far back as 1932, when he declared:

"The nations of eastern Asia are made objects of oppression by the white peoples. Japan can no longer let their impudence go unpunished".

If the Kwangtung clique under Nishio has had friendly assistance from General Araki it has been scarcely less aided by its chief rival, General Gen Sugiyama. Sugiyama, with his immediate satellite, Major-General Akira Muto, has been the spearhead of the Japanese campaign of baiting the British. Sugiyama is a burly and outspoken officer, and the blockade of the British Concession at the treaty port of Tientsin in the summer of 1939 was right in his line. British nationals were subjected to all sorts of humiliation, particularly in the over-zealous search of their persons. When Sugiyama had had enough of his Tientsin strip-tease act he sent Muto to Tokyo to dictate the terms of the conference between British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie and Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, with its ultimate British agreement to Japan's special position in North China.

Sugiyama was made chief of the general staff in 1940 and directed the first Japanese assault on French Indo-China. Muto became chief of the military affairs department in the war ministry.

This group of army officers, accomplices, and rivals is the force that is directing Japan's expansionist policy. On the other hand, Japan's navy has obtained, as a whole, a reputation for moderation, and important naval officers have advised a more conservative course than that set out by the army. Most important of these has been Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, who has wielded considerable influence as the conservative leader in naval circles. When a conservative premier from the active list was desired in 1940 to prevent an open clash with Britain and the United States, Admiral Yonai became the logical choice. Testimony to his good sense is the fact that the army tried to assassinate him in July 1940.

Admiral Oikawa

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, big, soft-spoken, and genial, was sent to the United States as ambassador in a particularly troubled time because he was a friend of Admiral Yonai and because he represented the same fine traditions in the navy for which Admiral Yonai stood.

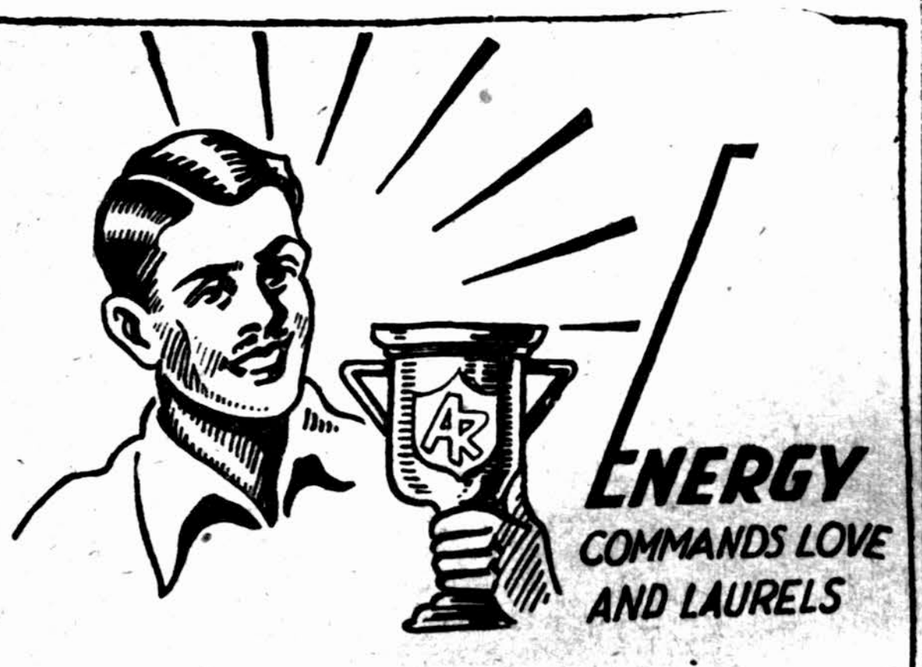
The navy is in a bad position in Japan. Its top-ranking men are obliged to make concessions to their fire-eating compatriots. For example, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa is an officer who might, under other circumstances, inspire great admiration and respect throughout the world. He is big, as Japanese go. He weighs more than two hundred pounds, and is tall. He is quiet, studious, confident in his descent from a very old and very good family. He has had all the honours that the navy can bestow, including the presidency of the naval staff college, and, in his early days, the prized post of aide-de-camp to the crown prince.

Yet it was Admiral Oikawa who commanded the Japanese fleet in China waters in 1938 to 1940. He came into collision with foreign powers, closed the Yangtze, and announced that it would be kept closed as long as General Chiang Kai-Shek resisted. He directed the invasion of the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers, of Bias Bay, Swatow, and Pakhoi, and ordered the first naval air-force bombing of open cities in China.

History will put the worst blot on Oikawa's dosssier, however, for his out-spoken championship of the Nanking puppet regime of the treacherous Wang Ching-wei. Oikawa's fulsome praise of a Chinese who could not attract to his cause one single reputable fellow country-man will have to be written off as a combination of conscienceless verbiage and enormous stupidity.

Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda is also regarded as a "moderate". He is associated, through close friendship, with Admiral Nomura and, through marriage, with the rich and conservative Mitsui family. He has had political as well as naval experience. He has been minister of commerce and industry and has some ideas on economies. He has now subscribed, how-

(Continued on page 21)



For all kinds of activities in life you need health first. Health, that supports your work and pastimes during the four seasons of the year.

Kiran Jawani the supreme tonic helps you in keeping your health to the desired standard. All debilitating disorders speedily yield to Kiran Jawanis miraculous vitalizing power. Health, full vigour or vitality are gradually restored.

Price:
Rs. 4 for 100 pills
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Special Quality
Rs. 12/- for 100 Pills.
Rs. 3|- for 24 Pills.

KIRAN-JAWANI
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

"A Brother and a Sister"
(Photo: B. F. Ferreira)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

"Following the Course of the War"—Brothers Priyavandan and Harendra, Members of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.
(Photo: J. V. Bhagat.)

"Though Thick and Thin Together"
(Photo: B. F. Ferreira)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

If everyone in the world were asked to say what were the necessities of a comfortable, modest way of life, how different would the answers be!

In certain parts of the world there is no demand for soap. Even in some parts of our country, say a beautiful place like Kashmir, there would be sharp debate over the "necessity" of a daily bath.

Everyone has his own idea about where to fix the borderline between Enough and Luxury. Was not a man once called extravagant for wearing a tie under his bushy beard?

We are set thinking of this because we have just come upon an eighteenth century definition of a comfortable life. A friend of the poet Gray advised him not to squander his earnings, but to save enough to make sure of "a clean shirt and a shoulder of mutton every day"—"Mutton", i.e., something to eat, of course.

Will some of our young readers give us an idea of what according to them are the necessities of a comfortable, modest way of life?

* * *

SAFETY FIRST

In these days—you understand what I mean by "these days"—it is good to learn "Safety First" ways and methods. Anyone who urges that Safety First is a bad phrase to instil into the mind of youth would perhaps change his opinion if he took a wider view of the subject.

Youth is naturally headlong and reckless, and needs no encouragement in those directions. Unless it learns to be careful it is unlikely to live long enough, nowadays, to know that it is not heroic to throw life away uselessly by accident.

The bravest seek cover when nothing is to be gained by standing up to be shot at; they secure Safety First in order that they may have a chance to put up a good fight and lose their lives, when they must lose them, to save purpose.

Cowards run away from danger; the foolish runs into it; the sensible man imitates neither of them!

* * *

AN ENQUIRY

What is worse than raining cats and dogs?—asks a young reader in a letter to us.

Hailing cabs and omnibuses!—would be our reply.

But, Little Lily, raining days are far off yet, and let us hope, hailing days will never come!

* * * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

The following office-bearers have been elected to carry on the work of the All-India organisation for the year 1942-43:—

Chairman, Mr. B. G. Kher; Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. M. R. Masani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Miss Parvati T. Gidwani; General Secretary, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing, Assistant Secretaries, Messrs. Ram B. Motwani and Satish P. Desai; and Treasurer, Mr. Durlabhji Khetani.

Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has begun in right earnest the work of establishing Children's Centres in villages. Recently Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, President, Miss Hoor S. Daryani, Vice-President, and Messrs. Jawharmal Amarsing and Harisundar Rupchand visited Mahrabpur, Shikarpur, Khanpur, Sanghi, Pano Akil, Ghotki, Chack and Khahi, and started the Balkan-ji-Bari Branches at all these places. Professor N. R. Malkani, a member of the Board of Advisers, and his band of village workers have been helpful to them in the work.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena, of Lucknow, is seriously thinking of making the children's movement a part of the village organisation work: We wish him success!

* * * *

A CORRESPONDENT WANTED

Bro. Zahurul Haque, c/o Mian Abdul Haque Sahib, Overseer, Irrigation Branch, Shahpur Sadr (Punjab), will be glad to hear from any friends interested in correspondence. His age is about 16 years, and he can read Urdu and English.

A COUPLE OF VERSES

Sis. Hindbala Bhatt, of Poona, has sent the following two selected verses for publication:—

THE SILVER HAWK

Harry's happy as happy can be,
Down beside the silvery sea,
His toy boat the "Silver Hawk",
Sailing on the sea is caught;
Harry says, "When I grow up,
A short route through the world
I'll cut!"

BALLOONS

Gas balloons, gas balloons, who'll buy, who'll buy
See them shimmer as they fly,
Red and violet, green and blue,
Tell your mother, she'll buy for you;
Helen shouts with all her might:
Who wants?....They cost a mite!

* * *

DAYS IN A YEAR

Sir, Premlata Kulkarni thinks that you will enjoy the following joke:—

Teacher: Gobind, how many days are there in a year?

Gobind: Seven days, sir.

Teacher: Nonsense! I ask the days in a year and speak of the days in a week.

Gobind: Sir, in a year there are no other days but Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. These are the only seven days!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"A Lady of the Garden"
(Photo: M. Desai)

"A Woman of the Farm"
(Photo: C. MPewada)

TAKE
10 DROPS

or
2 TABLETS

There's nothing to equal a dose of PHOSFERINE for bracing, strengthening and invigorating you when you feel you have drawn too heavily on your reserves. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality.]

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Welford, Rugby

How Moscow Protects Itself

(Continued from Page 6)

sexes between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five for house fire parties. Disobedience to orders or failures to carry out watching duty renders anyone liable to a fine of a thousand roubles or six months' imprisonment. Anyone absent from his or her post during an air-raid alarm will be treated as a deserted and prosecuted under wartime ordinances.' I leave you to imagine what that means. Russia wages war ruthlessly and with iron discipline, but I never saw any sign that this discipline was not freely and fully accepted by her citizens.

Watcher On Every Roof

If you could have been with me in my eyrie on a moonlight night you would have seen a watcher on every roof, however small, and many more on larger premises. You would have seen the one-kilogramme incendiary bomb, the same little devil that we get, some with explosive charges and all the rest of it, dealt with efficiently and very promptly. In fact, they endeavour, not without success, to handle it while it is still a bomb, before it becomes a mass of molten metal, lifting it with tongs or a gloved hand and plunging it into a cask of water.

The Russian organisation, of course, has never had to cope with incendiaries in anything like the numbers that have fallen on some of our cities, but they have the fullest confidence in its ability to stand up to the worst that can befall. The fire guard system in factories is organised under an official who might be described as a combination of works foreman and works air-raid precautions officer. The duty falls on men and women alike, and duty is done in their own time—that is to say, when they have finished their shift. There appear to be watchers always on duty on high towers, and during alerts there are always some people on the roof. In works which do not operate at night people have to come in and watch, but they would know about this in advance and could fit it in with their shift duty in a convenient way.

There is nothing in Moscow equivalent to Britain's Auxiliary Fire Service, but in every large works or store there are motor pumps and whole-time firemen who would have to turn out and help at any fire in case of need. I do not know the total in men and appliances of these factory units, and I do not suppose that it amounts proportionately to as many as our A.F.S., but the commander of the fire defence of Moscow said that the Fire Guard were his A.F.S., and that that was his best security.

So much for the actual raid. Demolition, including the removal of debris, comes afterwards. This was quickly done Reserves of man-power were ample for the tasks they had to perform, and large gangs of men and women with grabs and mechanical shovels would often clear a site before dark and nearly always in under two days. But again, that's easy when only six to twelve places are involved at once

When the siren sounds, everyone goes to shelter. At one time all works stopped, but experience has begun to teach them, just as it did us, that is out of the question as a permanent policy, and I gather that workers now carry on, at any rate for a time. Other citizens are obliged to go to a refuge. There are a few trenches, but strengthened basements are the most common form of shelter, and my colleague, Colonel Croad, said that they were very good. We did not see or hear anything in the nature of deep or bomb-proof shelters, apart from the Metro, Moscow's marvellous underground railway system, of which full use is made. Colonel Croad was informed that there was shelter accommodation, probably including the Metro, for eighty per cent of the four-million inhabitants. Four million! Increased since the war started, and still increasing. No mean city, as you will agree.

When I was in Russia we were told that the great dam on the River Dnieper would be blown up before they would allow it to provide energy for their hated enemy. That dam was the symbol of Russia's great industrial achievement. The people were producer of it than we might have been of the Grid, the Mersey Tunnel and the "Queen Mary" all put together. And when the time came, they did blow it up, as you know. It seems to me that that ruined dam is a far more splendid monument to a nation's integrity than a fine city surrendered to the enemy to keep it intact.—("London Calling.")

SAVED BY HAND-MADE IRON LUNG

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail).

Working four-hour shifts, comrades of a sailor stricken with infantile paralysis worked a hand-pump of a home-made "iron lung" to keep him alive. He is now progressing satisfactorily.

When he was first taken to a hospital in Gibraltar it was found that the only iron lung on the island was being used for another patient.

A message was sent to the Admiralty in London asking for a lung to be sent to Gibraltar, but the patient was becoming worse, and it was realised that it would not arrive in time.

An Army doctor went aboard the seaman's ship, anchored at Gibraltar, and explained the situation. Carpenters were hurried to the hospital to examine the iron lung already being used. Back in the ship they set to work with three-ply wood and rubber to make a copy.

Twelve hours later the doctors at the military hospital were astonished to see a completed iron lung being brought in.

But the lung was still lacking an electric motor to work it, and materials were unobtainable.

So volunteers were called from the ship's company. Working for four-hour shifts, they worked a hand-pump to keep their comrade alive.

While these men were still pumping, another case of infantile paralysis was reported aboard another ship. More workmen were called and yet another copy of the lung was produced—this time in six hours.

This patient, too, is progressing satisfactorily.

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HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

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OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE
B. C. P. W.

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Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

JIU-JITSU STRATEGY OF JAPS

(Continued from Page 4)

population. He can readily disguise himself, from the European point of view, as an inhabitant of those countries he has been invading, and the food and conditions of life over all the area are familiar to him.

Nazi Method

There is one lesson though that the Japanese have learned from the Germans. They have taken from the German assault group, the idea of first supporting small units with large fire-power complements. These units make great use of easily portable trench mortars, and their bush tactics have often nullified the value of the heavier artillery opposed to them.

In all the invaded countries, of course, Japanese penetration has been enormously facilitated by command of the sea, and the consequent ease with which they could land parties on the flank and in the rear of their opponents. But even without this I believe that the Japanese tactics of attack have been extremely disconcerting.

Modern defensive doctrine abandons the continuous trench line in favour of zones of deep defences. This is the recognised reply to the classic type of mechanised offensive. But against the subtle Japanese, seeping in through bush and plantation in lightly-burdened and fast-moving groups, only a strongly positioned line without intervals would have been of any use. And, of course, neither in the Malay Peninsula nor in Java were the Allied numbers sufficient to establish such a line.

Planned In Advance

The magnificent fight put up by General MacArthur in Luzon is, at any rate in part, due to the fact that he had wisely selected in advance a spot of land eminently suitable for defence, and had been able to establish a relatively short line which defied the insinuating tactics practised by the enemy in jungle country.

I think one thing is daylight clear about the Japanese attack in the land campaigns so far. The whole of it has been meticulously planned, probably years ahead, in relation to the condition of this part of Eastern Asia.

Indispensable elements in this planning were such things as the density of the population, the local available food supplies, the topography and the climate and, I think also, a fair assumption concerning the tactics they were likely to meet.

But I believe also that the success they have achieved flatters the military qualities of the Japanese, and may easily give a misleading picture of their value as troops in different circumstances

Let us not forget what has happened in China. In that country the very conditions that have favoured the Japanese in Malaya and Java operated in favour of the Chinese. Again, General MacArthur's experience shows that wherever Japanese methods have been frustrated by wise selection of terrain and suitable dispositions, the results were very different

The Real Lesson

All these events have given us a terribly severe and in many ways a well-deserved lesson. But cunning and fanatical as the Japanese soldier is, it would be absurd to believe that his victories hitherto are due to any real or innate superiority.

General Gordon Bennett has put the matter in its right proportion. From the information he has brought back and other evidence, the real lesson is plain. The Japanese will be smashed when we substitute ruthless concentration for war in penny packets and are able to choose our own ground for battle

In other words, we have again the ever-returning and indisputable fact that modern weapons are above all the weapons of mass offensive action, and that in modern war the advantage lies with those who attack and so keep in their hands the initiative.

(A. B. B. C. TALK)

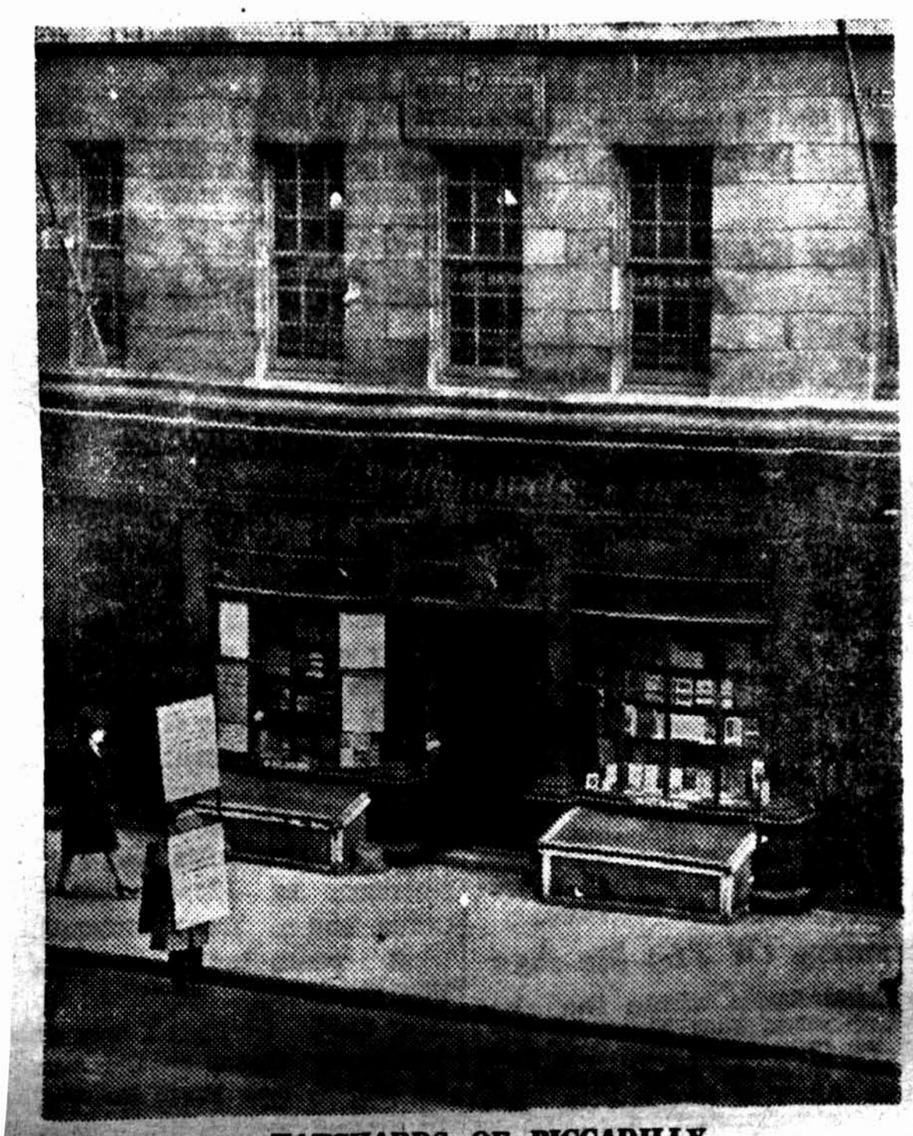
A countryman recruit in the Home Guard was posted one night for sentry duty outside the unit's headquarters.

Hearing footsteps approaching, he challenged, and the following conversation ensued.

Sentry: "'Oo be there?"

Stranger: "Captain I. B. Coleman."

Sentry: "'e be'ant a captain, and this be'ant the time to bring the coal".



HATCHARDS OF PICCADILLY

Now, more than ever, London is a cosmopolitan city. Belgians Norwegians, Czechs, Free French, can all find something of interest in Hatchards, the bookshop in Piccadilly which caters for readers of all tongues. The bow-windowed shop front has remained unchanged for many years, in spite of nearby bombs, and apart from boarded sandbag protection looks exactly as it did when first it opened in Piccadilly.

LONDON'S LINKS WITH PAST

(Continued from page 5)

a train—the first excursion train in history—in order to take friends from Leicester to Loughborough, fifteen miles away, to attend a temperance meeting. The train driver wore a top hat, the lady passengers crinolines. They paid a shilling each and they stood all the way.

Twenty-four years later Cook arranged his first excursion to the U.S.A. Then followed journeys to Egypt. Mexico, South America, India and even journeys up the Amazon. Later the Indian Princes department was set up to deal with the richest travellers of the world. This department looked after not only the rulers themselves but their retinues, which in some cases comprised several dozen servants. It had frequently to hire complete hotels and boats as well as special trains.

Nowadays Thomas Cook's windows in Berkeley Street are filled with posters advertising the merits rather than continental holiday resorts—though special holiday train trips have been limited to leave the routes free for the transport of armaments.

A new task undertaken by Cooks during this war is the delivery of letters from relations and friends in this country to British prisoners of war on the Continent, a task for which their peace-time activities makes them admirably suitable. So far they have handled about half a million of these letters.

Thus Britain's "old" firms carry on, and it seems that no matter how wild or prolonged Hitler's bombing may be, there's a good chance that after this war you will still be able to buy in London most of the ordinary necessities of life from shops older than the oldest inhabitants.

FATAL CHARMS OF LADY NICOTINE

(Continued From Page 4)

Such misleading advertising I cannot rap too hard. It is dangerous, particularly to our 35,000,000 young people. To contract the tobacco habit when the growth factors of the body are exerting themselves to their maximum is to handicap oneself physically and mentally for life.

To me the ugliest of advertising is that which features soldiers or sailors smoking cigarettes As Director of the Navy's Physical Fitness Programme, I can bluntly say that few things could be worse for physical fitness than promoting the cigarette habit.

Sentimentalists will object: "Why deprive the boys of the innocent pleasure of tobacco?" My reply is: "Should our citizen army be less rigidly conditioned than a college football team?" And here's a special word to mothers—send your boy in camp athletic equipment instead of cigarettes—a baseball mitt or a set of boxing gloves.

Why?

If you think this sounds goody-goody, take a look at my companions in the non smoking section. The late Knute Rockne, Notre Dame's wonder coach, said: "Tobacco slows up reflexes, lowers morale; any advertising that says smoking helps an athlete is a falsehood and a fraud.' William Muldoon, famous conditioner of men, considered nicotine the greatest harm to health in the modern world. Ty Cobb, the famous Georgia Peach of baseball, says: "Cigarette smoking stupefies the brain, saps vitality, undermines health and weakens moral fibre. Oo one who hopes to be successful in any line can afford to contract so detrimental a habit." In the face of such testimony I can only ask with Tolstoi: "Why do men stupefy themselves with tobacco?"

I have never heard a sensible reply. But let me tell you the story of the Bedouin chief who told the young men of his tribe: "There are three good reasons for smoking: First, if you smoke enough tobacco your smell so strong the dogs will never bite you Second, if you smoke long enough, you will develop a lung trouble which will make you cough even when you sleep. Robbers hearing you cough will think you are awake and so will not try to steal your belongings Third, if you smoke as much as you can, you will have many diseases, and will die young."

HOW BOMBAY WILL PROTECT YOU

(Continued From Page 6)

brought for them to use and plans are underway for rest-camps and for demolition squads.

Rest Camps

In short, while it is impossible to pretend that Bombay's A. R. P. is as good as London's or Chungking's, still it has progressed greatly in the last few months, and it should not be very long before it can at least challenge comparison with that of most places.

These are the more obvious A. R. P. services. But in addition a great many measures are being taken whose connection with A. R. P., though vital, is somewhat more indirect.

First of all plans are under way for providing rest camps for people who have been rendered homeless, in Bombay and the suburbs. As experience in London has shown during the time of a crisis, this is one of the major difficulties.

It is not only the people who are bombed out that one has to worry about, it is also those with houses rendered unoccupyable by unexploded bombs.

The detection of these unexploded bombs is in itself another important A.R.P. problem, and courses are to be run to train Wardens who in turn will train the personnel under them as to how to distinguish between exploded and unexploded bombs.

Another great difficulty is to provide reasonable safety for at the very least those who are engaged in the essential services in the city and whose presence is indispensable. Measures are being taken for safety of the chawls and tenements occupied by people in essential labour.

Guard Against Fire

A survey is also being made of all private buildings in Bombay, and advice will be given to landlords as to what to do in case of an emergency.

The most important measure, however, and it is the measure which affects all citizens, is that to set up fire watching points and fire-fighting parties. It is of the intention of the authorities to have a thorough guard against fires. For this purpose the assistance of a very large number of Bombay's citizens will be required, and it is hoped that the public will wholeheartedly co-operate.

The P. V. B., which is making every effort to raise Volunteer Corps of 50,000, is daily gathering momentum in its various activities. It has also set up several departments on the lines of the A.R.P. Its Medical Aid and Rescue Services, so ably organized under the direction of Dr M. D D. Gilder, are, indeed, a bastion of hope for the people of Bombay

Why then run away when everything that can be done is being done both by the Government and the Congress to protect citizens?

THEY HAVE SET THE EAST ON FIRE

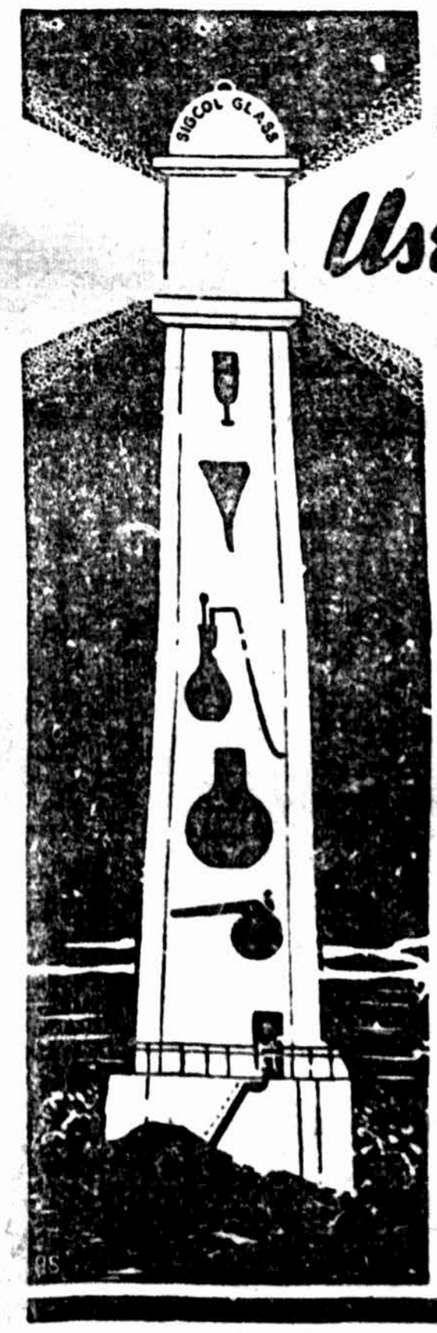
(Continued From Page 18)

ever, to the popular theory that Japan is being "encircled" by the machinations of Britain, China, Russia and the United States, and has stated publicly that "the navy already has decided no proper counter measures". He has also reiterated Japan's "immutable policy" and has insisted that Japan will uphold the "spirit and aim of the Triple Alliance", under which, in September 1940, Japan cast her lot with Germany and Italy.

The navy has also supplied Japan's Number One jingoist. He is Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, retired, former commander of the combined fleets and home minister in the first Konoye cabinet. Admiral Suetsugu has fought the brass hats in and out of the navy. He has proclaimed his programme as that of 'driving the white race from Asia". He, principally, was responsible for Japan's abrogation of the Washington and London naval limitation treaties

Admiral Suetsugu is the father of what is called "spiritual mobilization" in Japan. He is opposed to political parties, dislikes the Diet, and believes in the Fascist state. He also believes that Japan is destined to fight a naval war with the United States and that Japan will win it. His patriotism, at least, is beyond question His judgement may be in a different category.

Not all of Japan's militarists go as far as the fiery admiral. But all of them are committed to what is called Japan's "immutable policy", and that policy is now WAR!



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WHEN SCIENCE IS BAFFLED

(Continued from page 2)

ficult to imagine it providing the mechanism for some of the complicated developments of nature. To take a simple example: Science knows that termites cannot themselves digest wood. It is digested for them by bacteria living in their stomachs. The mind refuses to visualize an adaptation in which the new insect appears which lives exclusively on wood and the bacterium appears simultaneously to take up residence in its stomach and do the digestive work.

Mystery Of The Green Leaf

One of the cryptograms science is seeking to unfold is the manufacturing process which goes on in all the green parts of plant life. In its most important form this process consists of sunlight creating chemical sugars out of carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil. These sugars are then changed into other substances, such as starch and wood.

All life, including our own, depends on this photosynthesis. Mankind consumes some vegetables, but in large measure we permit sheep or cattle to eat nature's green factories and their products, and we then consume the animal. If we could learn to create sugar from sunlight, air and water, as every plant does the worst troubles of the human race would probably be over. (The scientists are just beginning to duplicate nature's work on a small scale in the laboratory.) Food would then be available so readily and at such a minimum of effort that we should enter a new existence incredibly changed from anything now known.

Mystery Of Cosmic Rays

Every square inch of the earth's surface is bombarded day and night with rays that come from outer space. Their energy is enormous, but we know of them only from the effects they produce in breaking up atoms of matter, ripping their outer electron structure and often wrecking their central cores.

Since cosmic rays constantly smash atoms throughout space, they act thus within our own bodies. What do they do there? They may have enormously important effects, either for good or evil. It is barely possible, though most biologists do not accept the idea, that the cosmic rays may rearrange the atomic structure of the genes, which determine heredity. If so they would be responsible for the miracle of mutation through which all the vast differentiation of species is brought about. Even beyond this, it has been suggested that the cosmic rays represent a great part of all the energy of the entire universe. But where this powerful force comes from and how it affects us, no one knows.

Mystery Of Nature's Zippers

A process called catalysis goes on incessantly both in the tissues of all living things and among inorganic chemicals. A catalyst is a substance which changes one or more other substances into something else without itself being affected. A rough illustration is the zipper which joins together two edges of fabric without itself being changed.

Catalysts are utilized in scores of important industrial processes today. The enzymes which are at work in countless numbers within your body are catalysts. Ceaselessly they produce millions of chemical changes of one substance into another, thus making your life possible.

How does this magic process take place? How does substance A turn substance B into substance C, and itself remain unaffected? Presumably the process is electrical, since the ultimate basis of the whole universe is minute charges of positive or negative electricity in a state of teremendous tension. But how it works we do not know

Mystery Of The Proliferating Cell

Sometimes in the tissues of men animals and plants there occurs an uncontrolled growth of cells until the individual dies of cancer. So far as science knows, cancer cells are like any others except that they are uncontrolled, in that they do not form themselves into any real structure, like an organ of the body. Cells normally stop reproducing by division when they have gone far enough; but cancer cells continue to divide and increase until they are halted by artificial means such as surgery, X ray or radium, or until they have extinguished the life of their host. Once in many, many times apparently the process does stop of its own accord, no one knows why.

What causes this wild growth? Present thought among research scientists is running in the direction of a possible failure of the machinery represented by the hormones and the enzymes. If so, it may be connected with the vitamins which play an important role in the proper functioning of the body chemicals. Some day we may discover that dietary errors upset the delicate regulatory machinery of cell growth and thus cause cancer. But now we do not know.

Mystery Of The Common Cold

This illness causes lost time in industry worth several hundred million dollars a year, and is sometimes the forerunner of other and dangerous diseases. But, despite the fact that large sums of money have been given to finance its study, science knows little about it.

It is assumed that colds are caused by a filterable virus, but the evidence is not yet entirely satisfactory. It is known that there is a vast variation in the susceptibility of individuals and that these differences can be hereditary. About all that science knows of a cold is that the bacteria or viruses are apparently air-borne, and that sterilizing the air with ultraviolet light or otherwise seems to reduce the danger of infection.

Mystery Of The Ice Age

Several times within the last million years vast sheets of glacial ice have come from the polar regions to cover great areas. In North America there were probably five invasions, with the ice going as far south as Virginia and the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. Each invasion lasted a long period and destroyed or drove out almost every living thing. Between invasions the climate probably became as mild as to-day; plants and animals came back. It is probable that even man existed in these regions during some of the last glacial epochs, of which the latest may have been as recent as 15,000 years ago and certainly was not much farther back than 50,000 years.

What caused those visitations? Will the ice come back? Solely on the basis of probability, scientists believe that another glacial epoch may force mankind and all his works to retreat from vast areas of the northern latitudes. It is probable, too, that our interglacial epoch has passed its maximum warmth, that the climate has been getting cooler and more moist in the last few thousand years.

Many hypotheses have been brought forth to explain this amazing phenomenon. It has been suggested that the earth's axis might have shifted so that the sun's rays struck at a different angle, which would profoundly affect the climate. Physicists and astronomers reply that any such change would be practically impossible. Did something happen to the sun—some series of solar storms—to reduce the effectiveness of its rays upon the earth? Possible, but highly improbable. Did the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere decrease, thus reducing the warming blanket of air which lies over the earth?

It is hard to think of any such happening that could have occurred five times or more, and lasted for tremendous intervals, during a period of someting between 300,000 and 1,000,000 years. As to what caused the ice ages, and what may cause them again, science offers us only a blank page.

Other Riddles

Here are a few of the other mysteries which received votes:

What is electricity? Assuming it is a flow of electrons, just what is the mechanics of such a tremendously rapid movement?

We now know that electric power can be transmitted by radio. What is the process?

How do emotional and physical states in the individual react upon one another? How, for example, does a baffled state of rage create indigestion?

Is there any relation between the electric waves in the brain and thinking?

What is the actual process, chemically and physiologically, of getting old?

Some of the foregoing questions may remain mysteries for hundreds of years; some may have been solved while this article is being printed. Solutions of some will be worth millions of dollars; in other instances the scientist's only reward will be knowledge of important work well done. In either case, man's conquest over nature through knowledge marches on ceaselessly and the rate of that conquest justifies optimism about our collective future.—New Republic.

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NO PRIVATE LIFE ALLOWED

(Continued from page 2)

into silence in the middle of my speech, resulting in the sort of dead silence that so often results in our country when microphones fail. He wanted me to prattle on and I refused to do so unless I was to be translated. It was with the utmost difficulty that the deadlock could be dissolved. The cause of this crisis had been my reference to Japan's policy in China and a frank statement of what we in India felt about it. The translator explained to me later that whereas I was only a temporary visitor in the country, he had to live there for the rest of his life! And would I spare him such embarrassing situations in future. I made it clear that I would not speak in Japan unless I was free to express what I wanted to say. I saw no purpose in my speaking if I was to talk with mental reservations; that if India and Japan were to try to understand each other, we should be able to speak out our minds frankly. Though we seemed to have tidied over the storm, the current was evidently growing stronger beneath the surface. I saw more and more that in spite of all their protestations of sympathy for the people of India and the other Asiatic countries how hollow these sentiments were in the face of their determined plans for expansion not only at the expense of semi-colonials like the Chinese and the Thai people, but colonials like ourselves and the other Far Eastern people in British and American possessions.

My plain-speaking had evidently been going home and the clouds kept gathering until one fine day when I was speaking at the Peers' Club, before the aristocracy and the elite of Tokyo, the storm burst. The Japanese are extremely polite. Even when they wish to storm you, they do it politely—almost exasperatingly so. So in cold polite terms they protested. How dare I criticise the policies of Japan! They were policies initiated by the Emperor and it was not given to any mortal to criticise him.

I saw how the entire question was being side-tracked. Mention the Emperor and there can be no discussion on the merits of the question. In fact it loses all its debatable quality. It becomes a divine 'fatwa'—even the sanctity of a Papal Decree pales before this! There is no better way of outcasting a person than levelling the charge of treachery to the Emperor at him.

I was later told by many a foreigner that I was one of the very few solitary examples of people who have been charged of this offense and yet have been able to get away as I did. To my few Japanese friends it was inconceivable! To me that was all the more reason why I should assert my right to speak.

(Concluded).

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KAMALA WORKS, (B/1), Panchpota, Bengal

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Bore: "Now let me see, there was something more I wanted to say.'
She: "It couldn't have been 'Goodnight,' could it ?"

A wedding carriage was seen driving through the streets of London the other morning. Inscribed in chalk on the back were the words: "Result of Careless Talk."

* * *

A young Irish couple had had a daughter born to them. On returning from the christening they met a friend.

"An' phwat did ye call the little darlint?" asked the latter.

'Hazel,' replied the fond parents.

'Hazel!' ejaculated the friend. "Glory be! There are thirteen saints in the calendar, and ye have to go and call her after a bally nut!"

* * *

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols One of them was very stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection.

"Bedad!" he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me."

"Be aisy now," replied his second. "I'll soon put that right."

Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, he drew two lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them.

"Now," he said, turning to the thin man, "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside the chalk lines don't count."

* * *

"My advice to you, colonel, is to go through the movements of driving without using the ball," said the golf instructor.

"My dear fellow" answered the colonel, "that's precisely the trouble I'm trying to overcome!"

"Does the next train stop at London, porter?"
"If it don't sir, there won't 'arf be a smash."

The nervous-looking man was applying for a job.

"I think I shall be able to suit all your requirements sir", he said.

The manager, after looking at his references, shook his head

"I am afraid you are wrong," he replied. "We're wanting a single man."

The applicant's eyes nearly oppped out of his head. "But," he gulpied "when I applied yesterday you said you wanted a married man!"

A Scot appeared in an English police-court, with his head swathed in bandages.

An Irishman, charged with hitting the Scot with a kettle pointed to the injured party and said scorntully: "Those abndages are all show. He was walking about without them yesterday."

"Is that so?" Inquired the magistrate.

"Yes," replied the Scot "I wanted to keep them clean for to-day."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

After a searching cross-examination, the little woman in the witness box, remained quite calm. At last the barrister exclaimed:—

"You say you had no education, but you answered all my questions smartly enough.'

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, meekly; "but you don't have to be a scholar to answer silly questions."

* * *

"She plays quite a fair game of bridge, doesn't she?"

"Yes, quite fair, if you watch her."

The two R.A.F pilots had not met for some time

"How was that nurse you had while you were in hospital?" asked one.

"She was so dumb she thought a coma was a punctuation mark." replied the other.

* * *

"No, sir," said the defendant, "I was certainly not drunk, though I may have been intoxicated."

"Well," said the magistrate, "I intended to fine you twenty shillings, but in view of your explanation I'll make it a pound."

Tradesman "I told you last week you were too young for the job"
Urchin: "But I'm a week older now!"

Little Billy had just been told that an angel had brought him a little sister

"Would you like to see her? asked the doctor

"No," said Billy, "but I'd like to have a look at the angel!"

* * *

"But madam I'm afraid you're making a mistake I am a doctor, certainly, but I'm a Doctor of Music."

"I know that" replied the old lady, "and that's why came to you I've a terrible singing in my ears"

* * *

A young woman newly engaged, took her 'fiance' to be "inspected" by a fearsome aunt who had the uncomfortable habit of saying exactly what she thought

As the young couple were leaving the aunt said to her niece. "My dear, I'd rather have him for lunch than for life!"

* * *

"I'm sorry," said the manager: "It must have been a mistake

"Mistake" shouted the applicant. "It's all very well to sit there and say "It's a mistake What am I to do? You see, I went straight out and got married!"

* * *

"How long have you been married? asked the cynic

"Since last Saturday," was the reply.

The crowd roared of course—and one of the listeners was so amused that he could hardly wait to get home to tell his wife about it.

At the end of the story he laughed and laughed. But his laughter died as he noticed a strange expression on his wife's face

"What's the matter?" he asked "Don't you think the story's funny?"

"Very funny," she replied, quietly, "But where is your new hat?"

She: "Do you think the Germans will revolt?"
He: "I shouldn't be surprised They always were revolting."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

According to the average American, every Indian is a snake-charmer if not a 'Maharooja', gets married before twelve and has at least seven wives.

The average American has been led to believe such nonsense by Katherine ("Mother India") Mayo, Hollywood and some British imperialist propagandists. The average American has not been to India and cannot be blamed for believing what he hears, reads or sees on the screen. Now and then a couple of hundred American millionaires arrive in a luxury liner and 'do India' in a special train. Hurtling at top speed from Bombay to Benares, from Agra to Calcutta, they see little beyond a few monuments, and the only Indians they come across are the servants at the Taj Mahal Hotel, snake-charmers and guides supplied by the tourist agencies. Moreover these jaded and illiterate money-grabbers from Cincinnati and Oklahama have neither the desire nor the opportunity to see real India.

★

The Yanks Come To India

But, as one of the many incidental effects of the war, a new kind of American is coming to India—the Government official, the industrial expert and the economic adviser. There is an American Mission in New Delhi with a fairly big staff. Surely they must make use of this opportunity to know a little about India—the real India. And they will find that this is no land of Gungadins and elephant boys!

By the way, why doesn't someone in Bombay do something to bring some of our American visitors in contact with Indians?

★

Too Many Crippses!

The "Blitz" news magazine invited a dozen Bombay editors and journalists to contribute an "If I were Cripps" symposium. Here are a few interesting suggestions made to the Lord Privy Seal:—

B. G. HORNIMAN: "....If I could not get a settlement on these terms with Indian leaders I would ask them to go to Tokyo to negotiate with the Japanese and see what they could get there....safe passage there and return guaranteed."

S. A. BRELVI: "I would not waste my time in interviewing the officials—whether Governors or others—except on purely military affairs. Having settled the terms of the treaty with Indian leaders I could insist on their being accepted without any alteration and without delay by the British War Cabinet. If the War Cabinet did not accept the Treaty I would forthwith resign my membership of it."

SAMALDAS GANDHI: "If I were Cripps I should have first asked the angels whether or not to tread the path which, perhaps, they feared to tread."

S. NATARAJAN: "I would have a plane ready to take me back, from the moment I arrive."

F. R. MORAES:...."If I were Cripps I should wish I weren't."

F. R. MEHTA: "If I were Cripps I would not bother to come all the way to India. I would merely sit at home and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest two books....Jawaharlal's Autobiography and "Enlist India For Freedom" by Edward Thompson."

R. K. TATNIS: "....By a stroke of pen I would do away with the Princely Order....."

K. SRINIVASAN: "Blitzed are they who consider themselves Cripps to-day."

MARSHAL PETAIN

Does he ever hear the inspiring strains of the "Marseillais"?

N. G. JOG: "I would decide that the best way to save the British empire now is to surrender it to its respective peoples."

K. A. ABBAS: "I would make it a point, every night before retiring, to read my earlier pronouncements on Imperialism."

★

. . . . While Liberty Lies Bleeding!

Do the men of Vichy ever hear the strains of *La Marseillaise*, their national anthem (which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue)? It is very doubtful. If at all, they do, it must be with a guilty conscience that they must be hearing the voice of their people reproaching them in these immortal words:

Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land.
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

But to the vast mass of the freedom-loving French people, this song is at once the symbol of an undying hope and determination to regain their lost liberty. The song that inspired the French Revolution, the battles of the Barricades and the Paris Commune, and resounded in every corner of the earth wherever lovers of human freedom were to be found, will once again be heard as the battle-cry of the French masses when, at last, they rise against Hitler and his French hirelings. For, as the song proclaims:—

O Liberty! can man resign thee!
Once having felt thy gen'rous
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

★

Hello, Mr. Hulton

Many of us have seen "Picture Post", a British weekly which struggles to be a pale imitation of the American "Life." The editor and publisher of "Picture Post" is one Mr. Edward Hulton, who has suddenly sprung into prominence on the journalistic horizon of Britain. Mr. Hulton, by the way he conducted "Picture Post", bade fair to be a progressive force in British public life. With J. B. Priestley, the novelist, and other members of the 1941 Committee, he generally took a left-liberal stand on political issues.

But, however, progressive an Englishman may be on matters of domestic policy, he reveals his true colours when he says something about India and the Empire. "Picture Post", of course, has never cared to mention India—except, perhaps, a few photos of Indian army mules—but, in a recent issue of "World Review", another magazine he owns and edits, the "Progressive" Mr. Hulton has the following illuminating observations to make about India:—

"I went to a funny meeting about India at the Savoy. I was a bit nervous that it might do something indiscreet. So many well-meaning Left Wingers who know nothing about India, and are much too busy to study it, get so sentimental on this subject. After all, Mr. Nehru was imprisoned for a speech against the war effort which would land you or me in gaol if we made it in Trafalgar Square. I have never understood quite why 'St. Gandhi', as the American "Life" dubs him, (why not St. Halifax?) is taken seriously as a statesman. He recommended that we should not resist Hitler in Britain, 'thus preserving our many beautiful buildings.' . . .

Anyhow I need not have worried. The meeting had not been in existence five minutes when Mr. H. G. Wells, with his usual brilliance, raised a red herring and put the cat amongst the pigeons in his own inimitable way. I left the gathering in a state of hopeless entanglement. It is written in the works of Wells that world co-operation is easy. It is a funny thing that he has only to appear amongst half a dozen persons hitherto in cordial agreement to send them into vociferous turmoil.

An interesting light was thrown on this meeting by the report a few days later in the "Daily Herald" that the Secretary of the Indian Home Department had announced that there was no doubt that Subhas Chandra Bose, former President of the Congress Party, had gone over to the enemy. He is apparently in Rome or Berlin.

Probably the most constructive thing to do about India would be to associate ourselves in its administration with the United States, and perhaps Russia. These powers would then appreciate the difficulties."

★

Triple-Barrelled Imperialism

Mr. Hulton is a great supporter—perhaps, a friend—of Sir Stafford Cripps and, therefore, must have already forwarded the "constructive" suggestion to the Lord Privy Seal before he left England for India.

Personally, we are hugely amused by the pleasant prospect of being ruled by a triple combination of Britain, U.S.A. and Russia. It will be quite an original twist to the twisted tale of Imperialism. "Good-morning, Your Britannic Excellency....Good-morning, Your American Excellency, Good-morning, Tovarisch Commissar—we kow-tow to all of you—and also to you, Mr. Hulton." Or do we?

GENERAL DE GAULLE

If he defeats Hitler's hirelings, liberty and the "Marseillais" may return to France.

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Duck your head in the doorway
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Or you will be in a sore way,
And mind those rickety chairs.

The shelves are somehow piled up,
They are red with years of rust;
The records are all filed up
With layers and layers of dust.

The fans won't start,
And the lights won't switch
The walls are falling apart
And the roof, beginning to twitch.

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And with a little sense of humour
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—LATA DESAI.

★

Ram Bagai Reports ....

Writing from Hollywood, our old friend, Ram Bagai, sends a warning against Alexander Korda's new film "Jungle Book"—based on a story by that Bard of Imperialism, Rudyard Kipling. According to Bagai who writes on good authority, it is another of those anti-Indian films from Hollywood which seek to portray us as barbarians.

Among other things, Bagai reports an invasion of Hollywood by the intellectuals of two continents. Among those who are working in the film capital are such celebrities as Somerset Maugham, Alduous Huxley, John Steinbeck, Louis Bromfield, R. C. Sherriff, Elmer Rice, William Shirer and James Hilton.

★

"Terrific" Appetite

This is how Orson ("Citizen Kane") Welles explains away his enormous appetite:—

"I was raised in the country, so as a boy I became used to a heavy meal at noon. But I spent so much time in Europe I became conditioned to continental habits, so I have my heavy meal in the evening. Then at midnight I remember that I am of the theatre, so I have my heavy meal after the performance."

He does not explain the steaks, fruits and other odds-and-ends he eats between meals!

★

Caution

(The characters in the story are not entirely fictitious)

A reporter was interviewing a politician.

"Do you wish to say anything about Prohibition?", was the first question.

"No."

"About the war situation?"

"No."

"Can you give your opinion about Pakistan?"

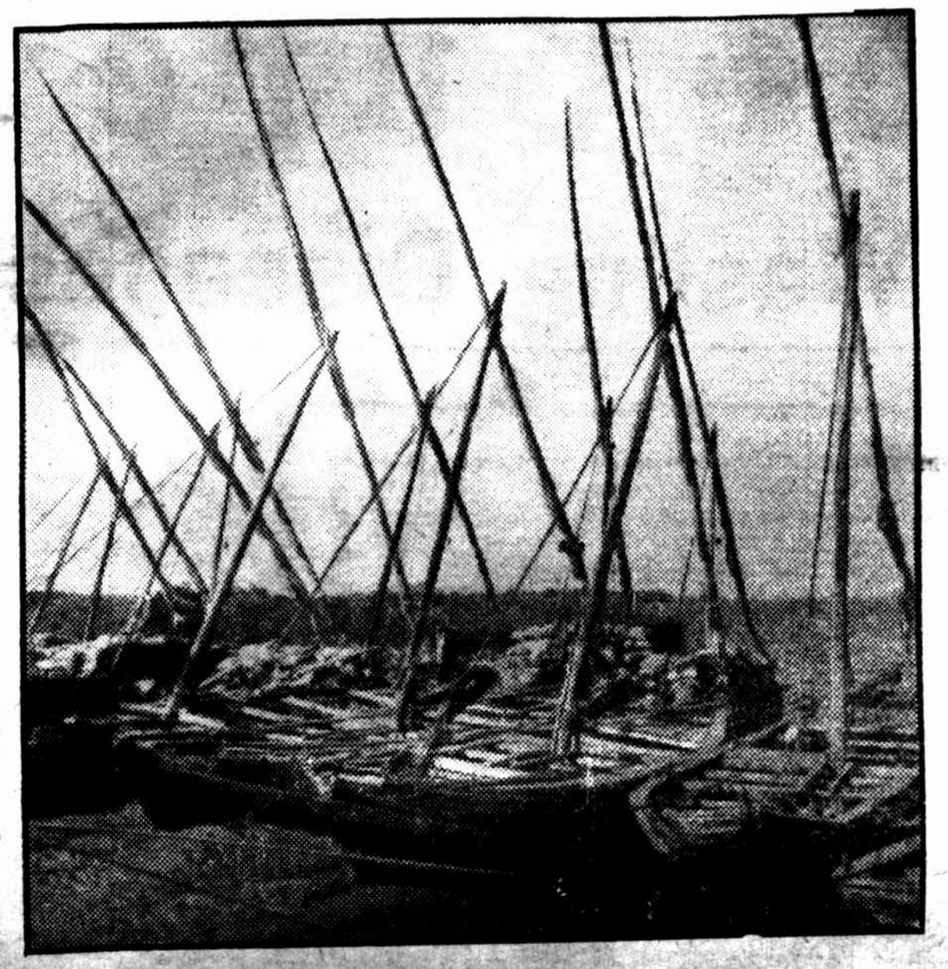
"No."

"About Akhand Hindustan?"

"No."

The reporter turned to go.

"By the way," said the politician "don't quote me."



MASTS

ON GUARD

—ADI K. SETT.

BLOSSOM TIME

—B. F. FERREIRA

SING, LITTLE BIRD, SING!

THE CELLIST

—ADI K. SETT.

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